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# Weber's Guide

1867



1924



# Introductory

It is with great pleasure that we present herewith copy of "Weber's Guide" for 1924. First of all we want to extend greetings and best wishes for a prosperous year in 1924 and to thank each and every one of our customers for their patronage during the past years and hope that we may have the pleasure of receiving your valued orders for the coming year.

Those who may receive copy of "Weber's Guide" and who have never purchased Nursery Stock from us, we ask that you give us a trial order.

We kindly ask those who receive copy of "Weber's Guide" to preserve same for reference. You will find much valuable information contained in same. It would also be a great favor to us if you would show same to your friends who may be in need of something in our line. We are always glad to mail copies to interested parties upon request.

With prices of fruit as high as they have been the past few years, it seems to us that the property owner should plant at least a part of his property to fruit of some kind suitable to his locality and not depend entirely upon farm crops. Diversified farming is the money-making proposition today.

Our facilities are the best of any nursery near St. Louis; we have large frost-proof concrete storage houses, 80 by 120 feet, 14 feet high, also storage cellars for bulbous stock. Our greenhouses cover over one-half acre and our cold-frames in which we keep our Perennial plants cover about 1 acre, so that we are prepared to handle your orders carefully.

All packing and filling of orders is personally superintended by members of the firm in the best possible manner; no distance is too great for our mode of packing. For spring shipments we carry a complete line of stock in our storage houses and can make shipments at any time during the winter and up to May 1st, and later according to weather conditions. In the fall we begin shipping about October 15th. All orders are packed under cover, avoiding exposure to sun, wind, frost, etc.

We extend a cordial invitation to you to visit our Nurseries. We would, however, respectfully ask all those who can possibly do so to come during week days. Our office will be open to take orders on Sunday mornings during the months of October and November, March, April and May, to accommodate customers who cannot come on week days. Parties desiring to call for stock on Sunday must place their orders during the week, either by phone or letter, and we will pack them on Saturday. We have no order fillers on duty on Sunday.

Soliciting your correspondence, inquiries and favors, we are

Yours truly,

H. J. WEBER & SONS NURSERY CO., INC.

Established 1867.

Incorporated 1903.

Capital, \$150,000.00.

200 Acres in Nursery

**LOCATION**—Nurseries and office located on Gravois Road, one and one-quarter miles west of the St. Louis City limits, nine miles southwest of the St. Louis Court House, and one and one-half miles west of the terminus of the Cherokee Street Car Line. We are one-half mile east of Gravois Station on the St. Louis, Cape Girardeau & Memphis branch of the Frisco R. R. We now have an Auto Bus Line leaving end of Cherokee car line every two hours passing by our office. Phone us for time of leaving.

## Terms, Conditions and General Remarks

### READ CAREFULLY BEFORE MAKING UP ORDER

Clause 1—**Terms** invariably cash.

Clause 2—**Remit by Postoffice or Express Money Order on St. Louis, Mo.; Registered Mail to Nursery, Mo., or by Draft.** Please do not send private checks unless drawn on some St. Louis Bank. Address all correspondence to H. J. Weber & Sons Nursery Company, Nursery, Mo.

C. O. D. Orders must be accompanied by one-half the amount in cash.

Clause 3—**Quotations.** Prices quoted in this catalogue are for the quantities specified. 1, 2 or 3 trees or plants of a kind are to be figured at the single price, 4 or more plants of a kind are to be figured at the 10 price, 40 trees of a kind at the 100 price. Example: 1 Oldenburg, 2 Wealthy, 3 Grimes, 2 Winesap, 2 York Imperial Apple are to be figured at the single price. If you take 4 trees of each variety mentioned above you are entitled to the 10 price. If you take 40 Apple or more, not less than 5 trees of a variety, you will be entitled to the 100 price, and so on throughout the catalogue. Thousand prices will be quoted on application where list of varieties accompanies the request. All orders are booked with the understanding that same shall be void should injury befall the stock from drought, fire, hail, frost or other causes beyond our control.

Clause 4—**Non-Warranty Clause.** If nursery stock proves untrue to the name under which it is sold by us, a replacement of the stock, as originally ordered, without charge, or a refund of the purchase price shall be a complete satisfaction of our liability. Except for such liability, we give no undertaking or warranty, express or implied, as to description, quality, growth, productiveness, or any other matter on any nursery stock we sell. We assume no liability for delays in delivery, or for non-delivery of nursery stock caused by frost, fire, flood, drought, hail, strikes, embargoes, war or other causes beyond our control. Our responsibility ceases upon the delivery of stock in good condition. Complaints, if any, must be made within five days after delivery. Railroad, Express Companies and boat lines must be held responsible for losses in case of delay or damage in transit.

Clause 5—**Free Packing.** We pack free all orders sold at catalogue prices, in the best possible manner, in bales or boxes with moss or excelsior.

Clause 6—**No Cartage** to freight depots, express offices or wharves in St. Louis.

Clause 7—**City of St. Louis and Suburban Deliveries.** Our delivery trucks will make trips to the various sections of St. Louis and suburban points during the seasons. Orders to go this way must be left entirely to us as to the time of delivery. We combine a number of orders for one section in making these deliveries.

Clause 8—**Special Deliveries.** Parties desiring delivery on a certain day must order "Express Shipment" of their order and must pay **Express charges**. Order must be plainly marked

"Special Delivery," and must give date on which delivery is to be made, weather conditions permitting.

Clause 9—**Railroad Facilities.** We have the St. Louis and Memphis R. R. branch of the Frisco System within one-half mile of the office. Our station is Gravois, Mo. Carload shipments are loaded here. This with the St. Louis facilities enables us to make prompt shipments on direct lines.

Clause 10—**Early Orders.** Customers should send in orders as early as possible; do not wait until the last minute and then expect to get immediate delivery. Wishing to serve our patrons in the best possible manner is the reason we ask for early orders.

Clause 11—**Directions.** Observe carefully that your Name, Postoffice, County and State are plainly written on your order; also state whether to be sent by freight or express, and by what route. If no directions given, we will use our best judgment. Use order sheet enclosed.

Clause 12—**Errors.** Any errors that may occur in filling orders must be reported within five days after receipt of goods. We will immediately correct same. Complaints entered after the above stated time will not be entertained.

Clause 13—**Losses.** All stock will be sent out in good condition. We do not guarantee stock to live, nor do we make up any losses whatever due to climatic conditions or after culture on the part of the purchaser. Immediately upon receipt of stock, open the package and ascertain the condition of same; check up the varieties and compare with your order and report to us at once any complaints that are to be made. If package has become frosted or dry en route, treat as per instructions given under "**Directions for Transplanting and Care of Trees, Shrubs, etc.**"

Clause 14—**Replacing.** We do not replace stock that may die at the price quoted in this list. Our responsibility ceases upon the delivery of stock in good condition. Complaints, if any, must be made within five days after delivery, when we will at once rectify or allow deductions. We will not permit any deductions from voices unless the above conditions have been complied with.

Clause 15—**Insurance.** A great many people want the nurseryman to stand all the losses, whether due to climatic conditions, planting, after care, etc. For such customers we have decided to offer an insurance proposition, as follows: If the purchaser desires insurance on stock purchased, we will insure the growth of such stock as we may deliver (excepting injury sustained by fire, cattle, horses, hogs, accidental, willful or malicious destruction and floods) until the first day of September after delivery; provided that purchaser adds twenty-five per cent (25%) to the amount of the purchase price and pays the total amount on or before the day of delivery so that proper entry can be made on our books. Purchaser is to notify us promptly on the first day of September as to the losses claimed so that we can investigate and issue proper credits; under no conditions are dead trees or plants to be removed until we have had an opportunity to investigate in case we should desire to do so.

## Terms, etc.—Continued

**Clause 16—Substitution.** It is customary, should the supply of a variety become exhausted (as will occasionally occur in all establishments), to substitute in its place a similar sort, if there is such. Should it be desired for us not to do this, please state on your order, "No substitution."

**Clause 17—Selections.** Persons not acquainted with the different varieties can leave the selection to us, in which case we will select as if planting for ourselves.

# Directions for Transplanting Trees, Shrubs, etc.

**Preparation of the Soil.**—For fruit trees the soil should be dry, either natural or made so by thorough drainage, as they will not live or thrive on a soil constantly saturated with stagnant moisture. The soil should be well prepared by plowing at least twice beforehand, using a subsoil plow after the common one at the second plowing. On new, fresh land manuring will be unnecessary, but on lands exhausted by cropping, fertilizers must be applied, either by turning in heavy crops of clover, or well decomposed manure or compost. To insure a good growth of fruit trees, lands should be in as good condition as for a crop of wheat, corn or potatoes.

**Preparation of the Trees Before Planting.**—This is one of the most important operations to be performed, and one in which the most fatal errors are liable to be committed. The object of pruning is twofold. First, to secure a head properly shaped and sufficiently open to the sun and air for the successful ripening of the fruit. Second, to prepare the natural balance between the roots and branches of the trees, that a healthy growth may be secured.

When young trees are removed from the nursery, roots are often broken or bruised, as will be the case however careful the digging, packing and transportation may be performed, and it becomes necessary that the balance should be preserved by a proper and judicious pruning. This pruning should be adapted to the size and condition of the tree, and at the same time the form should not be forgotten. It should be so close as to enable the roots to supply the demand for sap from the remaining branches, and at the same time, no growth already secured should be wasted.

In both Standard and Dwarf Trees, it will be usually found a safe rule to cut back, when pruning at transplanting, one-half of the growth of the previous season. The ends of the large roots should be made smooth with a sharp knife, where they have been roughly cut with the spade in digging, always cutting from the bottom of the root with an outward cut. New roots will form, and the injured parts heal more readily with this attention.

**Planting with Dynamite.**—We recommend the use of dynamite to every planter of trees. It is the up-to-date way of planting all kinds of trees.

1st. It is more economical than any other method.

2nd. It costs little or any more than digging a proper sized hole with the spade.

3rd. Dynamiting the soil conserves moisture and prevents the big losses during dry seasons that are common with spade-dug holes.

4th. Trees planted with dynamite make as much growth in two years as spade-set trees will in four years.

5th. Dynamite breaks up the ground for 12 to 15 feet in diameter and 5 feet deep, kills all insects and fungous growth contained in the soil.

6th. Dynamite-set trees bear fruit one to two years sooner than spade-set trees, and live longer.

Write to the E. I. DuPont Nemours Powder Co., Wilmington, Delaware, and ask them to send you their "Instruction Book" on "Tree Planting" with dynamite.

**Planting with Spade.**—The holes should be dug large enough in the first place to receive the roots of the trees without cramping or bending them from their natural position. The tree having been properly pruned, should be held upright and the earth filled in around the roots, the finest and best soil from the surface being worked in among them, filling every space and bringing every root fully in contact with it. When the hole has been half filled, pour in a pail or two of water; let this settle well, then finish the planting by placing soil enough about the trees to raise the surface somewhat higher than elsewhere, and press the soil carefully down with the foot. Care must be taken against planting too deep; when the earth settles about the tree it should stand at the same height as when in the nursery. When set in Autumn, it is well to raise a mound of earth about the trees a foot or more in height. This will keep them from being swayed by the winds or thrown out by the frost during the winter. It should be removed in the spring. In planting Dwarf trees, the stock on which they are budded should be under ground.

**Staking.**—If trees are tall or in exposed situations, they should be supported by stakes to prevent injury from the action of the wind. Staking is done in the best manner by driving two strong stakes firmly in the ground, one on each side of the tree, about a foot distant from it, and fastening the tree between them with bands of straw or other soft material, so that it may be kept in an upright position without chafing until the roots obtain a firm hold upon the soil.

**Mulching.**—This is properly done by placing a layer of coarse manure or litter from three to six inches deep about the tree, extending one to two feet further in each direction than the roots. This keeps the ground moist and of equal temperature, rendering watering unnecessary, and is in all respects preferable to it. Trees properly mulched are more certain to live and make much greater growth than those which are not so treated.

**Cultivation After Planting.**—Here is the grand opportunity for the success of the skillful fruit grower. It is not enough

Clause 18—**Transportation.** Every care is taken to secure safe and prompt transportation. The forwarders alone must be held responsible for loss or delay in transit.

Clause 19—**Inspection.** Our nurseries are annually inspected by the State Entomologist and have been found free of San Jose Scale and other dangerous insects and diseases. A copy of certificate of inspection will be attached to every package that leaves our establishment.

Clause 20—**Notice.** The prices in this list abrogate previous quotations and are made on stock to be strictly first class in the grades named. Please do not compare our prices with firms quoting on mailing size trees and plants only.

for him that his trees are of the choicest sorts, selected with regard to the climate and adaptation to the uses for which they are designed; that they are properly pruned and planted in dry, mellow soil, thoroughly enriched and prepared for their reception; protected from the winds by properly staking, and that they are in perfect shape and thriftiness. He knows very well that all this may be properly and well done, at great expense, and without further care be followed by an entire failure, so he watches their growth and defends them from their enemies that the cankerworm and caterpillar do not find safe lodgment among the branches; or the borer cut about them or the cattle obtain access to them by neglected gates or fence, and break down the branches. He is well repaid, for they thrive and grow rapidly; the shoots are vigorous; the bark clean and smooth, and soon a most abundant crop of superior fruit testifies to his wisdom and care. His neighbor, perhaps with better soil and equal care and experience in planting, having at the outset neglected these apparently trivial but really important matters, sees, instead of thrifty trees loaded with luscious fruit, the wreck of his hope in a few mossy, scraggy, misshapen specimens of what he considers his ill-fortune, and hastens to remove. He, too, is justly rewarded for his neglect, as is his more prosperous neighbor for care.

Those who are obliged to plant trees in a field of grain or grass should see that all such are carefully mulched with rough manure, and that the ground is kept loose and moist about the trees. A hoed crop is greatly preferable in such plantation for the first five years. After a growth for this time, standard apple, pear, cherry and plum trees will grow and produce fairly in turf. The dwarf trees and peaches should be well mulched every year with loose manure and the ground thoroughly cultivated. They will amply repay for this attention in the increased quantity and improved quality of the fruit.

**Pruning.**—Pruning after the first year should be varied according to the purpose of the planter and the variety of the tree. It should be trimmed as early as possible up to the height it is intended the future head should be, and the cutting off of large limbs may not in the future be necessary. The removal of large branches should be avoided in all cases whenever it is possible to do so, as decay is liable to commence at the point of separation and extend into the trunk; whenever it is done the wound should be carefully pared smooth and a coating of paint or grafting wax applied to protect the action of the weather. After the removal of lower branches until the head has reached the desired height, the only pruning needed is to remove such branches as are crossing and interfering with each other, and keep the heads in a symmetrical shape and well open to the sun and air. Trees should receive proper shape by judicious pruning and attention early in the spring of each year, while they are young, and very little pruning will be necessary afterward. When trees are to be pruned and trained for specific purposes and in a special manner, the orchardist will find full directions in the standard works on horticulture which may be read with great benefit and followed with success, but are beyond the scope of an ordinary catalog.

**Grape Vines** require a dry, mellow, well-drained soil, deeply worked and well enriched, with a warm, sunny exposure. In planting, give the roots plenty of room and settle soil firmly about them. All newly planted vines should be cut back to 2 to 3 buds or eyes as soon as planted. Two sprouts or canes should be allowed to grow the following summer and should be carefully tied to stakes to keep them from becoming broken in cultivation, winds, etc. The following winter these canes should be cut back to five feet and tied to the lower wire of the trellis, which should be put up the following fall or winter after planting. For the subsequent pruning of vines as well as trees, planters would do well to consult some practical work on the subject.

**Berries** should have a strong soil and be kept under constant cultivation. Mulching is of special value. Raspberries and Blackberries should have old wood cut out each year, and new canes pinched off when three feet high. Strawberries should be mulched late in the fall; uncover the crowns early in spring; remove mulch after fruiting and spade in light dressing of manure.

**Currants and Gooseberries** need heavy mulching and pruning, so that new wood will have room to grow.

**Roses** should have a deep, rich, well-drained soil, and should be severely pruned every spring before the buds start, cutting back all the last growth to three or four buds, except climbing roses, which may be first allowed to partly cover the space desired. Old decayed branches should never remain. Every autumn compost should be placed around the stems of the plants and spaded into the ground in the following spring.

**Treatment of Trees That Have Been Frozen in the Packages, Received During Frosty Weather, or After Long Exposure.** Place the package, unopened, in a cellar or some such place, cool, but free from frost, until perfectly thawed, when they can be unpacked and either planted or placed in a trench until convenient to plant. Treated thus they will not be injured by the freezing. If dried from long exposure, bury entirely under the ground, soaking well with water, or place in water from 12 to 24 hours, and prune more closely than ordinarily.

# A COMPLETE SPRAY CALENDAR

For Winter and Summer as used and recommended by the B. G. Pratt Co., New York

MANUFACTURERS OF SCALECIDE AND SULFOCID.

(Never omit "Standard Sprays" and add the "Special Sprays" as needed.)

After ten years of comparative work with most of the best-known commercial sprays, we have settled on the following spraying program in our own large orchard operations as giving the best results obtainable. Using this program, we have packed 95% A-grade apples from tree-run without thinning.

In the last few years many of our friends and customers have followed it with most gratifying results.

Mr. George T. Powell of Ghent, N. Y., writes: "Never produced a crop of apples so fine a quality." "It seems that everything you have brought out so far has proven a success. \* \* \* My apple trees are the finest in this locality as well as the apples."

## FIRST STANDARD SPRAY.

(Dormant or Scale Spray.)

### For Apples, Pears, Quinces, Cherries, Peaches, Plums and Small Fruits.

Spray any time in the fall after the leaves have fallen and the wood has hardened, or in the spring before the buds show green, providing it is not too cold, say 40° Fahr., using "Scalecide," 1 gallon to 15 gallons of water (3-50). Spray thoroughly from the topmost twig down to the base of the tree at the ground, using a fine, misty spray, completely saturating the tree until the material starts to drip.

It is well to let the material run down around the base of the tree, as it aids in controlling diseases and insects there.

Make the fall application for pear psylla and peach leaf curl. Make the spring application for aphids, pear thrips, leaf roller and tent caterpillars. Make either fall or spring application for scale, bud moth, case-hearer, cankers, both fungous and blight and collar rot.

Be sure your spray-tank is clean before you start to spray.

## SPECIAL SPRAY NO. 1.

Sometimes called the "Scab," "Cluster-bud" or "Pink" spray, and is almost becoming a Standard Spray.

### For Apples, Pears and Quinces.

When the buds are still in cluster, just before the blossoms begin to show color, use "Sulfoicide" 1 gal. to 200 gallons of water, without any poison.

Cal-Arsenate Powder, 3 lbs. to 200 gallons of spray, may be added if chewing insects are feared.

1 ½ pounds of Kayso or any good casein lime spreader may be used, or add 5 to 10 pounds hydrated lime when Cal-Arsenate is used with or without Sulfoicide.

### For Peaches, Plums, Apricots and Stone Fruits.

When the buds are ready to open and just show color, use "Sulfoicide," 1 gal. to 200 gallons of water. Never use a poison of any kind with "Sulfoicide" on stone fruits.

As a spreader add 3 pounds of any ordinary laundry or fish oil soap, first dissolved in hot water, to each spray tank when Sulfoicide is used alone, or Kayso may be used.

## SECOND STANDARD SPRAY.

### For Apples, Pears and Quinces.

For the control of Codling Moth (wormy fruit) and fungous troubles, but generally too late for scab.

This spray is most important and should never be omitted or delayed, and must be very thorough.

As soon as the bees leave the blossom, and not later than ten days after the petals fall, spray with 1 gal. "Sulfoicide" to 200 gallons water and add 3 lbs. Cal-Arsenate Powder and 1 ½ pounds of Kayso or any good casein lime spreader, or 5 to 10 pounds of hydrated lime to 200 gallons sprayer.

As the shucks are falling from the newly formed fruit, spray with Sulfoicide, 1 to 200, and 3 pounds of soap (as described above) and follow as soon as the Sulfoicide is dry with 3 pounds of Arsenate of Lead and 1 ½ pounds Kayso, or 5 to 10 pounds hydrated lime, to 200 gallons.

Do not use Arsenate of Lead when using "Sulfoicide." Direct the spray with good force into the open calyces of the newly formed fruit.

### For Peaches and Stone Fruits.

Omit the Sulfoicide and soap spray and spray with Arsenate of Lead and Kayso, and follow 10 days later with a spraying of Sulfoicide and soap. Repeat this last spray every three or four weeks up to picking time.

Peaches sprayed with Sulfoicide and soap from one to three days before picking will keep in marketable condition five to ten days longer than where not sprayed. Sulfoicide leaves a deposit of sulphur and carbonate of soda so fine that it is invisible and of course is non-poisonous.

## SPECIAL SPRAYS NO. 2 and NO. 3.

Where leaf spot or black rot is prevalent, or a late batch of codling moth is feared, repeat Second Standard Spray ten days later, and for the second brood, six weeks after the petals fall.

Never use Lead Arsenate with "Sulfoicide."

### ORANGES AND CITRUS TREES.

"Scalecide" has been used for many years for the control of scale insects on citrus trees.

Use "Scalecide" 1 to 50 or 60 parts of water during the dormant season as you would Lime-Sulfur for scale. Repeat as often as necessary. For White Fly, Rust Mite, etc., 1 to 75 or 80 after the fruit has formed.

For Scab and Fungus, use "Sulfoicide" 1 part to 200 parts of water as you would Bordeaux Mixture or dilute Lime-Sulfur.

## EVERGREENS AND CONIFERS.

Spray with "Scalecide" 1-25, just before the new growth starts in the spring.

## SPRAYING SMALL FRUITS.

Grapes, Currants, Gooseberries, Raspberries and Blackberries.

Never omit a dormant spray with "Scalecide," 1 gallon to 15 gallons of water, before the leaves come out—it will repay many times the cost and trouble. It cleans them of many insects and diseases, making the summer spray with "Sulfoicide" more effective.

Spray just before blossoming with "Sulfoicide," 1 part to 200 parts of water, and again when the fruit sets and as often as occasion demands.

Add soap or Kayso as described under spraying peaches.

Dust with 1 part Cal-Arsenate and 2 parts Lime for chewing insects.

## SPRAYING VEGETABLES.

We spray everything in the garden subject to fungi once every two weeks according to weather conditions.

Beans, tomatoes, eggplant, peppers, cucumbers, squash and melons should be sprayed every ten days or two weeks from the time they start through the ground with "Sulfoicide," 1 gal. to 200 gals. of water (1 qt. to 50 gals. or 1 oz. to 1 ½ gals. water). For chewing insects, add Cal-Arsenate to the "Sulfoicide," ¾ lb. to 50 gals., or dust the plants with a dust of 1 part Cal-Arsenate and 2 parts hydrated or slacked lime.

"Sulfoicide" has been used for years by the vegetable growers of Florida with wonderful results. String beans and tomatoes are sometimes dipped in "Sulfoicide" after picking to insure safe arrival at market.

Several years ago two men planted three acres of beans together. One wanted to spray and the other did not, so the patch was divided in two equal parts. The man who sprayed with "Sulfoicide" sold his crop for over \$1,100; the man who did not spray picked only 36 hampers. (Address furnished on request.)

## SPRAYING POTATOES.

We have not had occasion to use any other fungicide on our potatoes for ten years.

Potatoes require a little stronger mixture than other vegetables. Use a gallon "Sulfoicide" to 150 gallons water, and add 3 to 4 lbs. Cal-Arsenate. This has proven effective in controlling blight, flea beetle and potato beetle. Start when they come through the ground and keep the new growth covered.

"Sulfoicide" and Cal-Arsenate is one-half to one-third the cost of Bordeaux Lead and equally effective.

For aphids on potatoes and tomatoes, first add one gallon of Sulfoicide to 200 gallons of water, and then add 2 gallons of Scalecide. It is very effective and is a fungicide as well.

## SPRAYING FLOWERS.

For mildew and blight on roses, hollyhocks, carnations, chrysanthemums, peonies, etc., spray with 2 ozs. of "Sulfoicide" to 3 gals. of water (1 part to 200 parts of water) every ten days or two weeks, to which a little soap is added.

If 2 ozs. common laundry soap is softened by boiling and added to each 3 gals. "Sulfoicide" spray, it will spread better and leave practically no marking on rose leaves.

If Aphids are present, add 1 teaspoonful Black Leaf 40 to each gallon of spray. "Sulfoicide and Scalecide" as recommended for potatoes and fruits, cannot be used on roses and some flowers.

## PROPORTIONS FOR MEASURING SMALL QUANTITIES OF "SULFOCID."

One ordinary cup or tumbler—8 oz. or ½ pint or ¼ of a quart.

**1 to 200.**

1 teaspoonful to 1 ½ qts. water or 6 cupfuls.

1 oz. to 6 qts. water (1 ½ gals.)

1 cupful (8 oz.) to 12 ½ gals. water.

1 pint to 25 gals. water.

1 quart to 50 gals. water.

2 quarts to 100 gals. water.

## CAL-ARSENATE.

One heaping teaspoonful to 1 gal. of water makes approximately the proportion of 3 lbs. to 200 gallons of water.

We are the Western Distributing Agents for "Scalecide" and "Sulfoicide," for the B. G. Pratt Co., New York, N. Y., and Hackensack, N. J.

Write us for booklets and price list on Insecticides.

We are agents for the DEMING line of Spray and Power Pumps. Manufactured by the Deming Co., Salem, Ohio.

If in the market for a "Spray Pump," write us, tell us number of trees you have to spray and we will be pleased to suggest and price you a suitable outfit.

If you are in need of Scalecide, Sulfoicide, Arsenate of Lead, Cal-Arsenate, Bordeaux Mixture, Bordeaux-Lead Arsenate, Lime-Sulfur, Nicotine Sulfate 40%, write us.

# Fruit Department

## ATTENTION, BUYERS OF NURSERY STOCK!

Please note that we specify age, caliper and approximate height of our fruit trees; there is no guesswork when you buy from us.

Kindly remember this when placing your order.

## STANDARD APPLE

Our supply of 2-year apple for spring 1924 delivery will be limited, and on account of the heavy demand we kindly ask our patrons to place their orders promptly upon receipt of this catalogue.

**PLANT** standard apple trees from 30 to 40 feet apart each way, according to the nature of the soil.

At 30 feet apart it takes 48 trees per acre; 40 feet apart it takes 27 trees per acre.

### Prices Unless Otherwise Specified.

	Each	10	100
Extra selected trees.....	\$0.90		
2-year, 11/16 to 1 inch, 5 ft. and up.....	.80	\$7.00	\$60.00
2-year, 9/16 to 11/16, 4 ft. and up.....	.70	6.00	50.00

## SUMMER OR EARLY VARIETIES

**Benoni.**—A fine eating apple, striped and splashed with red. Tree upright grower. Early bearing.

**Early Harvest.**—Medium to large, flat, pale yellow; good. Tree a fair grower and bearer. July.

**Fameuse (Snow Apple).**—Medium to large, a handsome deep crimson, white-fleshed apple of high flavor and best quality; very productive. August and September.

**Oidenburg (Russian).**—Medium to large; striped, mostly red. Best summer cooking apple; tree hardy, early and a good bearer. July and August.

**Red June.**—Medium size, red; flesh white, tender, juicy, sub-acid; an abundant bearer. July.

**Yellow Transparent (Russian).**—Skin clear white, changing to pale yellow when fully ripe; flesh white, tender, sprightly sub-acid; good early bearer. July.

## AUTUMN VARIETIES

**King David.**—A beautiful apple, resembles Jonathan in color. Tree strong, vigorous grower, healthy, bears young. September.

**Malden Blush.**—Large, flat, pale yellow; beautiful blush; mild, sub-acid; valuable for market, cooking and drying. September.

**Wealthy.**—Fruit medium, oblate, skin smooth, whitish-yellow, shaded with deep red in the sun, splashed and spotted in the shade. Flesh white, tender, juicy, sub-acid, very good. August to September.

## EARLY WINTER VARIETIES

**Grimes.**—Medium to large, roundish, oblate, slightly conical, large specimens oblong. Skin yellowish-white, with a mild sub-acid, agreeable good to best flavor. September to December.

**Jonathan.**—Medium size, unless thinned on tree, when it becomes a fair size; form roundish conical; skin thin and smooth, the ground clear, light yellow, nearly covered with lively red stripes and deepening into brilliant or dark red in the sun; flesh white, rarely a little pinkish; very tender and juicy; mild, sprightly vinous flavor. September to December.

## WINTER VARIETIES

**Arkansas (Mammoth Black Twig).**—A seedling of Winesap, which it resembles in every way except that the tree is a better and much more vigorous grower, more hardy, and the fruit is much larger. Color dark red; flesh firm; flavor mild. A good keeper. One of the best. October to May.

**Bailey's Sweet.**—Tree hardy, vigorous, upright, spreading, productive. Fruit large, roundish, conical, color yellowish shaded and slightly striped with red. Thickly covered with small dots. Flesh white, tender, with a honeyed sweet flavor. Good. November to March.

**Arkansas Black.**—Large, very dark red, smooth, roundish flat, lightly dotted white; flesh yellow, sub-acid; long keeper. November to April.

**Baldwin.**—A celebrated winter variety in the east. Large size, bright red; flesh yellow; juicy; very productive where it thrives. September to April.

**Newton Pippin.**—Fruit medium, oblate, slightly conic, yellow. Washed with light red, richly splashed with deeper red. Flesh yellow, crisp, tender, with a rich vinous flavor. October to February.

**Black Ben.**—Of the Ben Davis type, said to be better than Gano. Fruit large, deep red, long keeper, good shipper and sells well on the market. September to February.

**Delicious.**—This variety should be in every orchard. Fruit large, almost covered with beautiful dark red, blending to yellow at the blossom end. Sweet, pleasant flavor, only enough acid to make it pleasing. Flesh crisp, juicy, fine grained, melting. September to February.

**Ben Davis.**—Large, roundish, oblong, red striped, very handsome. Mild, sub-acid, not rich. Tree very vigorous, hardy and productive. This is one of the safest and most profitable market apples grown in this country at present. October to March.

**Gano.**—Tree very healthy, vigorous, hardy, having stood 32 degrees below zero without injury. A rapid grower, large and spreading in orchard. Color bright red without stripes or blotches. Similar but superior to Ben Davis. Large and even in size. Prolific bearer and a good keeper. October to March.

**Northwestern (Greening).**—A Wisconsin seedling of great promise, having taken first prize at their State societies. Tree a good grower and hardy. Fruit yellow, smooth, rich, of good size, resembling Grimes' Golden in shape and color. Good quality. November to December.

**Rome Beauty.**—Large, roundish flat; bright red, mild, sub-acid, very good. A good grower and early bearer. November to March.

**Splizenburg (Esopus).**—Large, round, brilliant red, with gray dots. Flesh firm, rich, crisp, juicy, delicious. A fine apple where it succeeds. October.

**Stayman.**—Tree is a vigorous grower, drooping in habit and adapts itself to soils and situations; fruit large size, bright red color and produced in large quantities. A profitable market variety. October to March.

**Winter Banana.**—Large; good for dessert; bears young.

**Willow Twig.**—Valuable in the middle states. Tree a moderate grower, productive. Fruit high quality; a late keeper.

**Winesap.**—Medium, conical, dark red; very smooth. Acid to sub-acid, juicy and rich, very valuable for both family and market. Tree very hardy and an early and constant bearer. December to April.

**Huntsman.**—Fruit large, flat, deep yellow; very mild, sub-acid, fine-grained. Very good. Valuable for family and market. Tree fair grower and good bearer, but does not bear heavily while young. October to April.

**Yellow Bellflower.**—Large to very large; oblong, pale yellow, sometimes blushed; acid to sub-acid, rich and good. Tree a fine spreading grower and hardy. October to January.

**York Imperial.**—Medium to large, obolate; color white, shaded with crimson; flesh firm, crisp, juicy and sub-acid; a good bearer and keeper; one of the best winter apples. November to April.

**Janet (Rawles).**—Also called Geneton. Medium to large when grown on good soil and not allowed to overbear; flat, conical striped, red, sub-acid; very good for market and family use. Good cider apple. October to April.

## CRAB APPLES

### Same price as Apple.

**Florence.**—Originated in Minnesota. Fruit medium in size; color carmine when well colored; flesh yellowish, fine, acid. Excellent for cooking and for jelly. Valuable for early market. Tree hardy and spreading; bears when young and inclined to overbear.

**Transcendent.**—Medium size; flavor pleasant and agreeable; extremely hardy.

**Whitney Crab.**—Large; flesh firm; juicy and of pleasant flavor. Good bearer.

**Hyslop.**—Large size, beautiful dark crimson. Hangs in clusters. September.

## A Table Showing the Number of Trees or Plants to the Acre.

Distance.	No. of trees.
1 foot apart each way.....	43,560
2 feet apart each way.....	10,890
3 feet apart each way.....	4,840
4 feet apart each way.....	2,702
5 feet apart each way.....	1,742
6 feet apart each way.....	1,210
7 feet apart each way.....	888
8 feet apart each way.....	680
9 feet apart each way.....	537
10 feet apart each way.....	434
11 feet apart each way.....	360
12 feet apart each way.....	302
13 feet apart each way.....	257
14 feet apart each way.....	222
15 feet apart each way.....	193
16 feet apart each way.....	170
17 feet apart each way.....	150
18 feet apart each way.....	134
19 feet apart each way.....	120
20 feet apart each way.....	108
25 feet apart each way.....	69
30 feet apart each way.....	48

**Rule.**—Multiply the distance in feet between the rows by the distance the plants are apart in the rows, and the product will be the number of square feet for each plant or hill, which, divided into the number of feet in an acre (43,560), will give the number of plants or trees to the acre.

Distances for planting various fruits will be given under respective headings in this catalogue.

# Weber's Collection Leading Varieties of Apple



JONATHAN



ARKANSAS BLACK



DELICIOUS



YELLOW TRANSPARENT



WINESAP



WEALTHY



STAYMAN



GRIMES



YORK IMPERIAL

## Peach

The Peach is probably the finest of our fruits; everybody delights in the flavor of a fine, juicy Peach. In this section, select high, dry lands, northern or western exposure preferred.

In order to preserve the continued healthy growth of the trees and the fine quality of the fruit, the trees should have careful and severe pruning at least every two years, so as to preserve a round, vigorous head, with plenty of young wood. The land should not be seeded to grass, but kept in constant cultivation. Fertilize with occasional crops of Cowpeas, Rye or other legume, plowing the crop in while in green state. Wood ashes are a fine fertilizer where it can be obtained. To keep out the borers wash the trunks annually with "Sulfocide," after first removing the earth from around the trunk, during the month of May; let the Sulfocide dry in for several days and then bank up the earth for about six inches above the level of the land; this should be removed during August. For Scale Insects, use "Scalecide" in the fall after leaves have fallen or Lime-Sulphur in the spring.

We have this year arranged our Peach list as nearly as possible according to time of ripening. We think this will make it easier for our customers to make up their order, beginning with the earliest and on through the list to the latest.

Plant Peach 20 feet apart, 109 trees to the acre.

	Each	10	100
Extra selected trees, 11/16 and up, 5 ft. and up	\$ .75	\$6.50	\$55.00
First class, 9/16 to 11/16, 4 ft. and up.....	.65	5.50	45.00
Medium class, 7/16 to 9/16, 3 ft. and up.....	.50	4.00	30.00

Peach are in exceedingly heavy demand and stock is limited. Place your order early while our stock is complete.

### VARIETIES.

**Wheeler.**—This variety has again shown its superior qualities in our orchard the past year. Picked our last Wheeler July 12th and picked our first Greensboro same day. Fruit larger than Greensboro, round, flesh white, juicy; tough skin nearly covered with deep red. A good shipper. July 1st to 5th.

**Mayflower.**—Originated in North Carolina; very early; color perfectly red; a valuable market sort. Perfectly hardy in bud and a heavy cropper. July 5th to 10th.

**Sneed.**—Fruit medium size, creamy white, with light blush cheek. Seedling of Chinese Cling. Ripens early July.

**Greensboro.**—The largest and most beautifully colored of the extra early peaches. A freestone; flesh white, juicy and excellent. July 10th to 15th.

**Carman.**—Large, resembles Elberta in shape; color creamy white, with deep blush; skin very tough; flesh tender, fine flavor and quite juicy. One of the hardest in bud. In shipping qualities and freedom from rot it is unsurpassed. Profitable market variety. July 10th to 15th.

**Belle.**—Very large; skin white, with red cheek; flesh white, firm and excellent flavor; the fruit is uniformly large and showy; a very prolific bearer. July 15th to 20th.

**Mountain Rose.**—Large, white, washed with carmine; flesh tinted pink, juicy, vinous, sub-acid and good flavor. July 15th to 20th.

**Mamie Ross (Cling).**—Very large, oblong; color similar to Chinese Cling, but has more of a red cheek. With us one of the best early clingstones. July 20th to 25th.

**Foster.**—Large yellow freestone, one of the earliest yellow varieties. An old well known sort.

**Rochester.**—A new yellow freestone variety. The fruit is large, yellow, sweet, juicy and of delicious flavor; keeping and shipping well; skin prettily blushed. Tree strong grower and hardy; prolific bearer. Ripens about July 25th.

**Crawford Early.**—The best early yellow freestone; one of our oldest varieties. Ripens about August 1st.

**Chinese Cling.**—Fruit very large, oblong; skin clear, straw color, almost transparent, with delicately mottled red cheek. Flesh exceedingly juicy, sweet and refreshing. Well known, and very popular.

**Champion.**—Originated at Nokomis, Ill. Flavor delicious, sweet, rich, juicy, surpassing all other early varieties. Skin creamy white with red cheek. Early, productive and large. Perfect freestone. August 10th to 15th.

**Niagara.**—Very large yellow peach. Said to be one of the best commercial varieties, surpasses both Elberta and Crawford in size, color, quality and vigor. Ripens about August 10th.

**Goldfinch (Ey. Elberta).**—Color beautiful yellow, red on the sunny side; flesh juicy and sweet. August 10th to 15th.

**Ede.**—Large to very large; a rich orange yellow; flesh yellow, small stone; melting, rich, highly flavored. Freestone. August 15th to 20th.

**Elberta.**—Supposed to be a seedling of Chinese Cling, but is entirely free. Very large, yellow, with red cheek; flesh yellow, firm, juicy and of high quality; exceedingly prolific; sure bearer and hardy. August 15th to 20th.

**J. H. Hale.**—“Everybody has heard of this variety; ripens about the same time as Elberta; said to be larger and better flavored; highly colored.” We have only a limited number to offer this year. August 15th to 20th.

**Mixon Free.**—Fruit large, skin pale yellow, marbled with red, with deep red cheek. Flesh white, but quite red at the stone; tender, with an excellent rich, sugary and vinous flavor. August 20th to 25th.

**Wilma.**—A splendid new variety. In growth it is strong and stocky, with large, dark green foliage. A seedling of Elberta; ripens about ten days later. This variety is being largely planted up in the Lake regions and is believed by many to be the coming leading commercial variety. End of August.

**Brackett.**—Ripens after Elberta. Orange-yellow skin, tinged with carmine. Flesh is deep yellow, highly flavored. Size is large to very large. Freestone.

**Crawford Late.**—Ripens from 14 to 20 days later than the Crawford Early and is larger in size; color about the same, only a little darker red and yellow. One of the best and finest yellow freestones; moderately productive. August 25th to 30th.

**Lemon Cling.**—Large, pale yellow, dark red cheek. Ripens latter part of August.

**Fitzgerald.**—Fruit large, brilliant color, bright yellow, suffused with red; flesh deep yellow, good quality. Early September.

**Stump.**—Very large, roundish; skin white, with bright red cheek; flesh white, juicy. One of the best late freestones. September 1st to 5th.

**Golddust.**—A large, fine peach in every respect; color, bright yellow shaded with red; juicy, sweet; valuable for canning.

**Laura Cling.**—Identical with Krummel's Late, only that it is a clingstone.

**Salway.**—Large, creamy yellow, with crimson cheek; flesh deep yellow, juicy, rich, sweet. September 15th to 20th.

**Heath Cling.**—One of the finest canning peaches; good size; lemon shape; tree a good grower and excellent bearer. September 15th to 20th.

**Krummel's Late.**—Found in an orchard on property of Mr. Krummel of St. Louis. Color a rich golden yellow, with bright red cheek; round; free-stone; juicy. Ripens here about October 5th, and is a good keeper.

**October Beauty.**—A late yellow cling. When ripe, a dark purple. Originated on the grounds of Judge Hugo Muench of St. Louis. We recommend it as the best late yellow cling. October 5th to 10th.

## Pear

The cultivation of this noble fruit is extending as its value is appreciated. The Pear, like most things highly desirable and valuable, cannot be had without attention, labor and skill. One of the most important points in the management of the pear is to gather them in the proper time. Summer pears should be gathered at least ten days before they are ripe; and August pears at least a fortnight. Winter varieties if they hang so long, may be left until there is danger of frost; gather when, on gently lifting the fruit, the stem will readily separate from the limbs.

Place in a dark room until fully matured. The Pear succeeds on most soils, but probably does better on rather sandy loam.

Dwarf pears must always be planted deep enough to cover the junction of pear and quince three or four inches, and about one-half of the previous summer's growth cut off each spring. The side branches should not be removed higher than one foot from the ground in Dwarfs, while Standard Pears may be trimmed to the height desired.

(The letters "D" and "S" appended to the descriptions of varieties indicate favorable growth, either as Dwarfs or Standards, or both.)

Plant Standard varieties 20 to 25 feet apart; Dwarfs 10 to 12 feet apart.

	Each	10	100
2-year, 11/16 and up, 5 ft. and up.....	\$1.30	\$12.00	\$110.00
2-year, 9/16 to 11/16, 4 ft. and up.....	1.10	10.00	90.00

### Kleffer and Garber only.

	Each	10	100
2-year, 11/16 and up, 5 ft. and up.....	.80	7.00	60.00
2-year, 9/16 to 11/16, 4 ft. and up.....	.70	6.00	50.00
2-year, 7/16 to 9/16, 3 1/2 ft. and up.....	.60	5.00	40.00

### Dwarf Pear (Angouleme).

	Each	10	100
2-year, 5/8 and up, 3 1/2 ft., 7 up.....	.80	7.00	60.00

### AUTUMN VARIETIES

**Bartlett (S).**—One of the most popular pears; large, buttery and melting, with rich flavor. Tree a vigorous and erect grower; bears young and abundantly.

**Clairgeau (S).**—Very large, yellow and red. Flesh yellowish. Keeps solid a long time after gathering. Free grower and abundant bearer.

**Angouleme (D).**—The largest of our good pears; succeeds on pear, but attains its highest perfection on quince, and is a beautiful and vigorous tree. Most profitable for market.

**Anjou (S).**—A large, fine pear, buttery and melting, with slightly vinous flavor. Tree a vigorous grower and good bearer. Best on quince.

**Garber (S).**—One of the Japan Hybrids; the best and handsomest of its class. Earlier than Kleffer, larger and much better quality; free from blight; very hardy. Immensely productive; bears young; excellent for canning or preserving.

**Howell (S).**—One of the finest American pears. Large, handsome, sweet and melting; tree very vigorous, hardy and productive.

**Kleffer (S).**—This is a seedling raised from the Chinese Sand Pear crossed with the Bartlett. Skin rather rough. Color yellow, with red cheek in the sun. Flesh white, juicy, buttery and rich. Tree a very strong, upright grower. Very profitable for market.

**Seckel (S).**—The standard of excellence in pears. Small but of highest flavor. Tree a strong, slow, erect grower; very hardy and bears abundantly.

**Sheldon (S).**—Fruit medium; color greenish yellow, mostly covered with russet and a little brownish crimson in the sun. Juicy, rich, aromatic and sweet.

### WINTER VARIETIES

**Lawrence (S).**—Size medium to large; obovate; color a golden yellow; flesh melting, with a rich, aromatic flavor. Tree a moderate grower and an abundant bearer.

# Weber's Select Peaches



MAMIE ROSS



CHAMPION



GOLDFINCH  
Early Elberta



WHEELER  
(Red Bird Cling)



Who would deny the children ripe  
Peaches? See them Smile.



ROCHESTER



EDE



ELBERTA



J. H. HALE

# Cherry

The Cherry is one of the finest and most delicate dessert fruits. The acid varieties are also highly esteemed for preserving and cooking purposes. Although a very perishable fruit, the period of its use may be prolonged to six weeks by a proper selection of varieties. The trees thrive well in any soil which is sufficiently well drained, but will not succeed a long time where the sub-soil is wet.

Our Cherry trees are all budded on Mahaleb stock, which makes a healthy tree, and does not sprout from the roots, which is a nuisance when common Morello stocks are used.

Plant 18 feet each way; 135 trees to the acre.

## COMPASS CHERRY PLUM

	Each	10	100
4 to 6 ft. 3-year, tops.....	\$0.90	\$8.00	\$70.00

This fruit is a cross between the Cherry and Plum, looks more like a large sweet cherry than a plum. Absolutely hardy everywhere. Was originated at Springfield, Minn. Fruit about three-quarters of an inch in diameter, color bright red, when fully ripe is of good flavor; it is, however, recommended more for culinary purposes than for eating. The trees bear young, often loaded with fruit the second year after planting. Two-year-old trees in Nursery row were loaded with fruit the past summer.

While this variety is recommended for northern climates, yet with our experience with this fruit the past two years we think this would make a good medium-sized tree to plant in among ornamental shrub plantings, as the trees are beautiful not only when in bloom but also when loaded with the bright red fruit. Can be planted 8 to 10 feet apart and should be grown more in bush form than tree form.

We suggest trying at least a few trees of this variety; they bear when other Plum and Cherry fail.

## DUKE AND SOUR VARIETIES.

**Cherry trees are very scarce. Place your orders early.**

	Each	10	100
2-year, extra selected trees.....	\$1.50	\$14.00	.....
2-year, 11/16 and up, 4½ ft. and up.....	1.30	12.00	\$110.00
2-year, 9/16 to 11/16, 3½ ft. and up.....	1.20	11.00	100.00

## DUKE VARIETIES

**May Duke.**—Medium, dark red, melting, rich, juicy, excellent. A reliable early cherry, nearly sweet.

**Late Duke.**—Fruit similar to May Duke, but later and not so sweet.

## SOUR VARIETIES

**Dyehouse.**—A very early and sure bearer. Ripens a week before the Early Richmond.

**Richmond.**—Medium size, light red; melting, juicy, sprightly acid flavor. Tree healthy and productive. One of the most popular early cherries.

**Montmorency.**—Large red cherry, ripening ten to fourteen days after Early Richmond. Tree a slow but stiff grower; very profitable bearer; valuable late sour cherry.

**Morello.**—Good size, very dark red when fully ripe, rich, acid, juicy, excellent for canning. Later than Montmorency.

## SWEET VARIETIES

	Each	10	100
Extra selected trees.....	\$1.75	\$16.50	.....
2-year, 11/16 and up, 5 ft. and up.....	1.60	15.00	\$140.00
2-year, 9/16 to 11/16, 4 ft. and up.....	1.40	13.00	120.00

**Bing.**—Very large, dark brown—almost black; flesh firm, sweet, rich and delicious. A noted western sort. Late.

**Spanish (Sweet).**—Large, pale yellow, firm, juicy and excellent. One of the best light colored cherries. Tree productive and a fine grower.

**Schmidt.**—Immense size, deep black, flesh dark, tender, very juicy, fine flavor; productive. July.

**Tartarian (Black).**—Very large, black, juicy, rich. End of June.

**Wood.**—Large, light red, juicy, rich, delicious. June.

# Plum

The Plum tree will accommodate itself to most situations not absolutely wet, but produces its best fruit and most certain crops on heavy, clayey soil.

The great enemy of this, as well as other smooth-skinned fruits, is the curculio, and as a knowledge of a practical remedy for this pest is essential to the raising of good crops, a description of the only method or its destruction yet known is here given.

Shortly after the blossoms fall, and as soon as the presence of the insect is ascertained by his crescent-shaped mark upon the young fruit, procure a sheet large enough to spread over the entire surface of the ground covered by the branches of the trees; sit in the middle part way through to allow it to pass on each side of the trunk; then jar the tree thoroughly either with a heavy mallet upon the stump of a limb or by shaking suddenly all the larger branches. The insects, which closely resemble pea bugs, or dried buds, will fall upon the sheet and remain dormant for some minutes; gather them up with the thumb and finger and destroy them. This operation repeated every morning for two or three weeks will save the crop. All stung fruit must be carefully destroyed to prevent increase of insects, and thus render the work of the season comparatively easy. This remedy is sure and far more feasible than is sometimes supposed.

Plant 18 feet apart; 135 trees to the acre.

## Prices—Plum on Plum Roots. Very scarce.

	Each	10	100
First class, 11/16 and up, 5 ft. and up.....	\$1.50	\$14.00	\$130.00
Medium class, 9/16 to 11/16, 4 ft. and up....	1.30	12.00	110.00

## EUROPEAN VARIETIES

**Damson (Common Blue).**—A valuable market sort. It bears enormous crops. Thousands of bushels are annually sold on our markets. It is the best plum for preserving. August and September.

**German Prune.**—Large, dark purple, sweet, good. One of the most popular and desirable for canning. September.

**Italian Prune.**—Good size, purple, juicy, delicious, fine for drying. September.

**Lombard.**—Medium, violet red, juicy, good, hardy and productive; the leading market variety. August.

**Moore's Arctic.**—Small, purplish-black, juicy, sweet, immense bearer; one of the hardest in bud and bloom. September.

## JAPAN OR ORIENTAL VARIETIES

This class of plums and their hybrids are strong-growing trees with light green foliage and attractive bloom, productive and usually

commence bearing the third to fourth year after planting. They bloom very early, should be planted on north or west slopes and in sections not subject to late spring frosts.

**Botan.**—Beautiful lemon-yellow ground, nearly overspread with bright cherry. Large to very large; oblong, tapering to a point like the Wild Goose; flesh orange yellow, melting, rich and aromatic. August.

**Burbank.**—Large, nearly globular; clear cherry red, with a thin lilac bloom; flesh a deep yellow, very sweet and agreeable flavor. Hardy; one of the best for both garden and market planting. August.

**Wickson.**—A sturdy, upright grower, productive almost to a fault; fruit remarkably handsome, deep maroon; stone small; flesh fine texture, firm, sugary and delicious. Excellent keeper and fine shipper.

## CHICKASAW VARIETIES

**Wild Goose.**—Well known, large, deep red when ripe. Good quality; one of the best native plums; should be in every orchard. July.

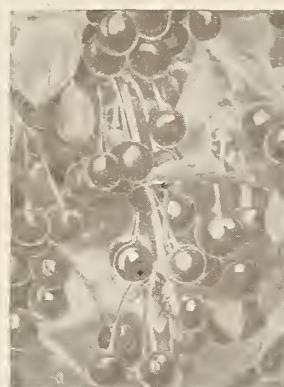
See Hansen Hybrid Plums, Page 10.

**NO FARM—Whether Grain, Dairy or Truck, is complete without a family orchard, consisting of selected fruits for home consumption, canning, etc.**

## Cherries are Sure Croppers



EARLY RICHMOND



ENGLISH MORELLO



MONTMORENCY

## Plant Pears for Profit



BARTLETT



KIEFFER



GARBER

## Plant Plums in Your Chicken Yard



LOMBARD



BURBANK



WILD GOOSE

## Plums—Continued

### HANSEN HYBRIDS

11/16 and up, 5 ft. and up. . . . . \$1.50

This class of Plum was introduced by Prof. Hansen of the South Dakota Experiment Station at Brookings, South Dakota. All are hybrids of native Dakota plum, therefore are perfectly hardy. They all bear young, frequently the second year after transplanting.

The varieties we are offering are all selected varieties that have proven profitable over a wide territory. We request our customers to try out some of these varieties. Trees do not grow large, hence can be planted quite close together, 15 feet being sufficient.

The fruit is fine for culinary purposes and fine for eating fresh when fully ripe. Trees should be grown more in bush form for best results. We recommend the planting of several varieties close together as the blossoms fertilize each other. Try a few of these new plums, you will be more than pleased with them.

**Waneta.**—Good red color, skin free from acidity and with delicious flavor. Two inches in diameter. Bear heavy and often have to have some picked from the tree to keep limbs from breaking. Often bears second year when tree is well cultivated.

**Sapa.**—Very fine, perfectly hardy. Glossy, dark purple skin with rich dark purplish-red flesh.

**Opata.**—Very beautiful when in bloom. Color of flesh green, flavor very pleasant. Ripens with us about July 10th, and will hang on the trees in good condition for about two weeks.

**Hansta.**—Bright red, heavy blue bloom, firm flesh, good quality, rich fragrance, bears early in abundance. When cooked has the flavor of an Apricot. Keeps well and has proven to be a good shipper.

**Surprise.**—Large bright red, flesh yellow, fine flavor. Ripens late in August.

## Quince

The Quince is hardy and prolific, bearing its crops with great regularity. The fruit always commands a good market, and with most families is considered indispensable for canning and jelly.

The trees or bushes should have a good, rich soil, clean cultivation and an annual dressing of well rotted manure. Thinning out the twigs so as to keep the head open to the sun and air, and removing dead or decaying branches, is all the pruning that is required. Plant 10 feet apart each way; 435 trees to the acre.

**Champlon.**—Originated in Connecticut. The tree is a prolific and constant bearer; fruit averaging larger than the Orange, but not so high colored; more oval in shape. Quality equally as fine, and a good keeper.

**Orange.**—Fruit large, bright yellow color; a good bearer. The standard variety in quince.

Each 10  
\$1.25 \$11.50

5/8 and up, 4 ft. and up. . . . . \$1.25 \$11.50

## Apricot

There is no fruit more delicious or beautiful than the Apricot, and its ripening between cherries and peaches renders it especially valuable. Its chief enemy is the curculio, which can be kept in check by the method suggested for plums. Plant the same as plums.

**Early Golden.**—Small size; color pale orange yellow; juicy and sweet; exquisite flavor.

**Royal.**—Large, yellow, juicy, rich and delicious; a very fine variety.

Each 10  
\$1.00 \$9.00

9/16 to 11/16, 4 ft. and up. . . . . \$1.00 \$9.00

## MULBERRIES-MORUS

**American.**—Equal to Downing in fruit, but much hardier. Vigorous grower, very productive; the best variety for fruit; ripe from middle June to middle September.

5 to 6 ft., each. . . . . \$1.00

**Russian.**—Very hardy, vigorous grower; valuable for feeding silk worms, also relished by birds.

Each 10  
\$0.60 \$5.00

5 to 6 ft. . . . . \$0.60 \$5.00

**Downing.**—Very large, black, handsome, sweet, rich and excellent.

5 to 6 ft., each. . . . . \$1.00

## PERSIMMON (AMERICAN)

The Persimmon makes a very handsome ornamental tree, and is hardy in this section. The fruit, although pungent when green, becomes sweet and palatable if allowed to remain on the tree exposed to the early frosts.

4 to 5 ft., each. . . . . \$1.00

## Nut Trees

The growing demand for nuts and the immense quantities imported annually is giving an impetus to the planting of nut-bearing trees in America. Many farms contain land that would be far better planted to nut trees than in anything else, and would pay better than farm crops, besides annually growing more valuable as timber. In planting ordinary nut trees we would advise planting the smaller size stock—say one or two year seedlings—for best results.

**Chestnut (Japan or Giant).**—A dwarf grower. Very distinct from other kinds, the leaf being long and narrow, of a dark green color. A fine ornamental tree in any situation. Commences bearing very young; two-year trees in nursery row frequently produce nuts. Nuts are of good size. The productiveness, early bearing and enormous size render these of great value.

Each 10  
\$1.25 \$11.00

4 to 5 ft. . . . . 90 8.00

3 to 4 ft. . . . . 75 6.50

2 to 3 ft. . . . . 50 4.00

**Chestnut (American Sweet).**—A valuable native tree, both useful and ornamental; timber very durable and possesses a fine grain for oil finish. Nuts sweet and of delicate flavor, and a valuable article of commerce. No farm should be without a grove of these where the soil is adapted to their growth.

Each 10  
\$0.90 \$8.00

3 to 4 ft. . . . . 75 6.50

2 to 3 ft. . . . . 50 4.00

**Walnut (American Black).**—The large, oily nuts are borne in heavy crops. They are much relished and always bring a fair price in market. The tree grows quite fast; its wood is exceedingly valuable.

Every farmer should plant some Walnut trees in waste places on the farm, along creeks, outside of pasture fences; they grow into value from year to year, besides furnishing valuable nuts for winter use.

Each 10 100

4 to 5 ft. . . . . \$0.90 \$8.00 \$70.00

5 to 6 ft. . . . . 1.10 10.00 90.00

6 to 7 ft. . . . . 1.25 11.00 100.00

**Walnut (Japan Sieboldi).**—From the mountains of Northern Japan. Leaves of immense size, a charming shade of green. Nuts resemble pecans and are produced in abundance, grow in clusters of ten to fifteen. Shell a little thicker than the English Walnut, but not so thick as the Black Walnut. Meat is sweet, flavored somewhat like the butternut, but less oily. Tree vigorous; handsome form; bears young, and very productive. Perfectly hardy in this section. Valuable as a nut and ornamental tree. Should be planted in all sections. Trees on our grounds are bearing good crops of nuts annually.

Each 10 100

3 to 4 ft. . . . . \$1.00 \$9.00

4 to 5 ft. . . . . 1.30 12.00

5 to 6 ft. . . . . 1.50 14.00

## ENGLISH WALNUTS

**Franquette.**—A hardy variety of the English Walnut, now largely grown in the States of Washington, Oregon and Northern California. The stock we are offering this year is from Oregon, grown from an orchard that has gone through severe winters without injury. We have several hardy English Walnuts planted on our property here and they look very promising. We quote a limited stock of Oregon grown trees.

Each 10

3 to 4 ft. . . . . \$1.50 \$14.00

**Pecan Seedlings.**—This species of the Hickory may well rank first among our native nuts in value and cultural importance.

4 to 5 ft., 3-year seedlings, each. . . . . \$1.25

3 to 4 ft., 3-year seedlings, each. . . . . 1.00

## Blackberries

Many kinds of blackberries will succeed, not only on good fruit land, but even on the most sandy, porous soil. They require the same treatment as recommended for raspberries, but in field culture should be planted in rows seven feet apart and three feet distant in the rows; in garden culture, plant rows five feet apart and three feet distant in the rows. The pruning should be governed by the growth of cane and should be severe. Pinch back the canes in summer when three feet high, causing them to throw out laterals.

When planting 7 by 3 feet it takes 2,078 plants for an acre.

When planting 5 by 3 feet apart it takes 2,904 plants for an acre.

Our Blackberry plants are all grown from root cuttings; they are free from disease.

If wanted by parcel post, add 10c to the 10 price, 15c to the 25 price, 50c to the 100 price, to cover postage and extra packing. 1,000 lots should be sent by express.

**Blowers.**—Originated in Chautauqua County, New York. Claimed to be the hardiest, most productive and the finest quality of all the blackberries. Large size, jet black, good shipper. We believe this variety has special merit.

Per 10, \$1.25; per 25, \$2.25; per 100, \$7.00; per 1,000, \$60.00.

**Early Harvest.**—This is one of the earliest blackberries in cultivation; a compact, dwarf grower; fruit medium size and fine quality; an enormous bearer.

Per 10, \$1.00; per 25, \$1.50; per 100, \$4.00; per 1,000, \$30.00.

**Eldorado.**—Very vigorous and hardy, enduring the winters of the far Northwest without injury, and their yield is enormous. The berries are large, jet black, borne in clusters, and ripen well together; they are very sweet, melting and pleasing to the taste; have no hard core.

Per 10, \$1.25; per 25, \$2.25; per 100, \$7.00; per 1,000, \$60.00.

**Mersereau.**—Strong grower, upright, stout, stocky canes. Extra size berries, brilliant black and retain color under all conditions. Sweet, rich and melting, without core. Ripens with Snyder. Per 10, \$1.10; per 25, \$2.00; per 100, \$6.00; per 1,000, \$50.00.

## Dewberries

**Lucretia.**—One of the low-growing, trailing blackberries; in size and quality it equals any of the tall-growing sorts. Perfectly hardy, healthy and remarkably productive, with large showy flowers. The fruit, which ripens early, is often one and one-half inches long by one inch in diameter; soft, sweet and luscious throughout, with no hard core; ripe before late raspberries are gone. Should be mulched to keep berries from the ground.

If wanted by parcel post add 10c to the 10 price, 15c to the 25 price, 50c to the 100 price.

Per 10, \$1.00; per 25, \$1.75; per 100, \$4.50; per 1,000, \$35.00.

# MISCELLANEOUS



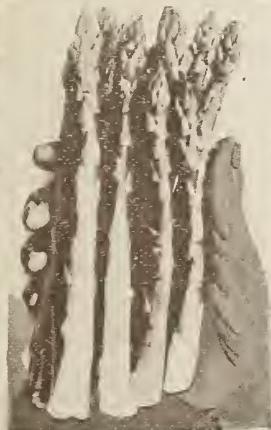
SUPERB APRICOT



ORANGE QUINCE



FLORENCE CRAB APPLE



PALMETTO ASPARAGUS



SENATOR DUNLAP STRAWBERRY



RHUBARB



PROGRESSIVE EVERBEARING STRAWBERRY

## Raspberries

Will do well on any soil that will produce a good corn crop. Land should be thoroughly prepared and well enriched; ground bone is one of the best fertilizers. Keep well cultivated and free from weeds and suckers. As soon as they have done bearing, cut out the old wood to give vigor to the young canes. Spring is the best season to plant. Plant in rows six feet apart, three feet apart in rows, 2,420 plants to the acre.

Write us for prices on larger quantities.

If wanted by parcel post add 10c to the 10 price, 15c to the 25 price, 50c to the 100 price to cover cost of postage and extra packing. 1,000 lots should be sent by express.

### RED SORTS

**Cuthbert.**—A remarkably strong, hardy variety; berries very large, rich crimson, very handsome, sweet, rich and luscious; highly flavored.

Per 10, \$1.00; per 25, \$1.50; per 100, \$4.50; per 1,000, \$32.00.

**June.**—In a comparative test of seventy varieties at the New York Experiment Station this new variety, a product of Marlboro and Loudon, was the earliest and only kind to fruit in June, from where it derives its name. The experts who have closely followed its probation are jubilant over it; they claim the fruit is superior to the old timers and earlier; growth vigorous, hardy and adapted to all kinds of soil. Bears heavily and holds its size over a long period; ships well. It shows the bright red color of Loudon; is larger and rounder than Cuthbert; quality equal to any.

Per 10, \$1.50; per 25, \$2.50; per 100, \$8.00; per 1,000, \$70.00.

**King.**—Said by many to be the best early red raspberry. Plant a strong grower, hardy and productive. Berry firm; good shipper; large size; color bright scarlet.

Per 10, \$1.00; per 25, \$1.50; per 100, \$4.50; per 1,000, \$32.00.

**St. Regis.**—This variety has proven its worth again during the season of 1917, producing fine crops of fruit. Begins to ripen with the earliest and continues to bear on young wood until October. Berries bright crimson, large size, rich sugary raspberry flavor. Flesh firm and meaty, a good shipper. Wonderfully productive, the first or main crop equaling any red variety known. Canes stocky, of strong growth, with abundant dark green leathery foliage. Try it.

Per 10, \$1.00; per 25, \$1.50; per 100, \$4.00; per 1,000, \$30.00.

**Herbert.**—In hardness it easily takes the first place, standing a lower temperature than any other kind. The canes are strong and vigorous, slightly prickly, leaves large and healthy and has never been known to be affected by anthracnose, or disease of any kind. Fruit bright red, somewhat oblong, larger than Cuthbert or Loudon. Flavor very sweet and juicy, the very best for table use. Holds its size well to the end of the season. Five or six days earlier than Cuthbert.

Per 10, \$1.25; per 25, \$2.00; per 100, \$6.00; per 1,000, \$50.00.

### PURPLE SORTS

**Columbian.**—An improvement on Shaffer's, which it resembles, but the berry is much firmer, adheres to the bush much longer and retains its shape better, both on the market and for canning. Bush a stronger grower, attaining a very large size. One of the hardest and wonderfully prolific. Unexcelled for productivity, and stands at the head for canning, making jam, etc.

Per 10, \$1.25; per 25, \$2.00; per 100, \$6.00; per 1,000, \$50.00.

### BLACK SORTS

**Cumberland.**—The largest of all black caps. A healthy, vigorous grower, throwing up stout, stocky, well branched canes, that produce immense crops of magnificent berries. Fruit very large, firm; quality about the same as Gregg; keeps and ships well as any of the blacks. The most profitable market variety.

Per 10, \$1.00; per 25, \$1.50; per 100, \$4.00; per 1,000, \$30.00.

**Kansas.**—A strong, vigorous grower, standing extremes of drought and cold and bearing immense crops. Early, berries size of Gregg, of better color; jet black and almost free from bloom; firm, of best quality; presents a handsome appearance and brings highest price in market.

Per 10, \$1.00; per 25, \$1.50; per 100, \$4.00; per 1,000, \$30.00.

**Plum Farmer.**—A few days later than Kansas; matures its crop in a very short period, making it one of the most profitable early market sorts. Berries are thick-meated, firm, with a bloom similar to Gregg. Large berries.

Per 10, \$1.00; per 25, \$1.50; per 100, \$4.00; per 1,000, \$30.00.

## Gooseberries

Can not be shipped to states west of Iowa, Missouri and Arkansas, or to Minnesota, account embargo.

This fruit requires the same cultivation as the currant. The surest method to prevent mildew is to plant thickly in the rows and mulch deeply six or more inches with straw, tan bark, coal ashes, etc. Plantations thus treated have borne large crops for twenty years. The mulch retains moisture in the driest weather; the few weeds that push up are easily pulled, and the fruit is large and more evenly ripened. In mulching be sure that the ground is underdrained, or it is worse than useless. Good cultivating is better than half mulching. Put it on thick. In a dry season the extra amount of fruit will double pay for the material used, not to speak of the saving of labor and cleanliness of the fruit. The price is remunerative and the demand is yearly increasing. The American varieties are not subject to mildew. To prevent mildew, spray the bushes as soon as the leaves appear in the spring, and several times during the summer, with potassium sulphide (liver of sulphur), one ounce to four gallons of water.

Plant in rows five feet apart and the plants three feet apart in the rows—2,904 plants to the acre. Write for prices on larger quantities than quoted.

If wanted by parcel post add 3c per plant to the price quoted to cover postage and extra packing.

**Downing.**—Size medium to large, oval, greenish white; plants vigorous, upright, very productive; never mildew.

Each 10 100  
2-year, No. 1 ..... \$0.30 \$2.50 \$20.00

**Houghton.**—A vigorous grower; very productive; not subject to mildew. Flesh tender and very good. Red when ripe.

Each 10 100  
2-year, No. 1 ..... \$0.25 \$2.00 \$15.00

## Currants

Can not be shipped to states west of Iowa, Missouri and Arkansas, or to Minnesota, account embargo.

Currants should be planted in good, very fertile soil, with liberal manuring, and the tops should be cut back nearly to the crown, allowing only three or four canes to grow the first year. Prune more or less every year to get rid of old wood and keep the bushes open. Currant worms can be destroyed by white hellebore, one ounce to three gallons of water, and applied with a sprinkling can. Be sure to use the remedy as soon as, or before, the worms appear. Plant the same as Gooseberries.

Write for prices on larger quantities than quoted.

**Black Champion.**—Very productive; large bunch and berry; excellent quality, strong grower; leading, well tested black sort.

Each 10 100  
2-year, No. 1 ..... \$0.20 \$1.50 \$12.50

**Fay.**—The best currant yet introduced; berries are large, uniform in size, with long stems, good flavor, and is very productive and easy to pick.

Each 10 100  
2-year, No. 1 ..... \$0.20 \$1.50 \$12.50

**London.**—Largely planted in Michigan and regarded there as one of the best market varieties. Plant is extremely vigorous, with perfect foliage, which it retains through the season; an enormous cropper; ripens with Victoria; is large in bunch and berry.

Each 10 100  
2-year, No. 1 ..... \$0.20 \$1.50 \$12.50

**Perfection.**—The color is a beautiful bright red. Size as large or larger than Fay, the clusters averaging longer. The Perfection has a long stem from the point of attachment to the bush to the first berry, making it easy to pick without crushing any of the berries. It is a great bearer, and on account of its great productiveness the plants should be kept well cultivated and fertilized, as should all heavy bearers. The Perfection ripens about the same time as the Fay. Quality rich, mild, sub-acid; plenty of pulp, with few seeds. Received the "Barry Medal" in July, 1901, the highest award given to any new fruit at the Pan-American Exposition. The Gold Medal was awarded this currant at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition in 1904.

Each 10 100  
2-year, No. 1 ..... \$0.35 \$3.00 \$25.00

**Wilder.**—Introducer says: "Wilder will make twice as much wood as will Fay's Prolific, while setting as large fruit with double and triple the quantity; combines more good qualities than any red currant he has ever fruited." It is large, very productive, sweet and hangs a long time on the bushes in fine condition after fully ripe.

Each 10 100  
2-year, No. 1 ..... \$0.20 \$1.50 \$12.50

**White Grape.**—Large, yellowish white; sweet or very mild acid; excellent quality and valuable for table use. Productive.

Each 10 100  
2-year, No. 1 ..... \$0.25 \$2.00 \$15.00

**Cherry.**—Very popular in market and brings several cents more per quart than any other old variety. Each 10 100  
2-year, No. 1 ..... \$0.20 \$1.50 \$12.50

## Asparagus

For garden culture dig a trench 18 inches wide and 12 inches deep, trenches 4 feet apart; fill in some well rotted manure in bottom of trench; then cover same with top soil about 2 inches. Plant on top of that, 18 inches apart in the row, and only cover the plant about 2 inches with good, fine soil, filling in the balance by degrees as the plant grows up. Give them a top dressing of manure annually early in spring after loosening the beds on top by forking them over.

Write us for prices on larger quantities.

If wanted by parcel post, add 15c for 25 plants; 50c for 100 plants; 1,000 lots should be sent by Express or Freight.

25 100 1,000  
2-year, No. 1 ..... \$1.00 \$2.50 \$20.00

1-year, No. 1 ..... .75 2.00 15.00

**Columbian.**—It produces shoots which are white and remain so as long as fit for use. In addition to the marvelous advantage of its white color, the Columbian Mammoth White Asparagus is even more robust and vigorous in habit, and throws larger shoots and fully as many of them as the Conoyer's Colossal.

**Conoyer.**—A mammoth variety of vigorous growth; an old and well tried sort; very popular.

**Palmetto.**—Of Southern origin. It is earlier, a better yielder, more even and regular in its growth, and in quality equal to that old favorite, Conoyer's Colossal.

## Rhubarb or Pie Plant

This deserves to be ranked among the best early fruits of the garden. It affords the earliest material for pies and tarts, continues long in use and is valuable for canning. Make the bed very rich and deep. Plant in rows four feet apart and the plants three feet distant. Set the roots so that the crowns are about an inch below the surface.

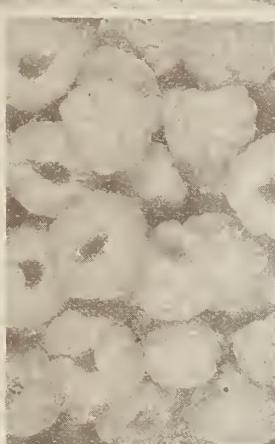
**Linnaeus.**—Large, early, tender and fine; the very best of all.

If wanted by parcel post, add 10c per plant to cover postage and extra packing.

Each 10 100  
Large clumps ..... \$0.25 \$2.00 \$25.00

Large sets ..... 0.15 1.25 10.00

## Weber's Three Best Varieties Raspberries



ST. REGIS



CUMBERLAND

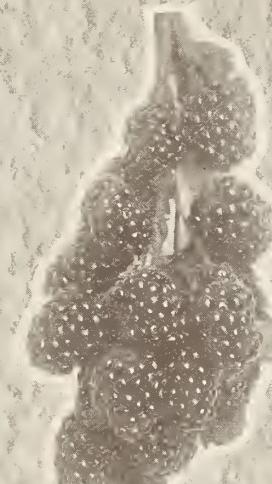


COLUMBIAN

## Weber's Three Best Varieties Blackberries



EARLY HARVEST



ELDORADO



BLOWER



DOWNING GOOSEBERRY



LUCRETIA DEWBERRY



PERFECTION CURRANT

# Grapes

There is scarcely a yard so small, either in country or city, that room for one to a dozen or more grape vines cannot be found. They do admirably trained up to the side of any building, or along the garden fence, occupying but little room and furnishing an abundance of the healthiest fruit. Make the soil mellow and plant the vines somewhat deeper than they stood in the nursery. Plant about eight feet apart, along the fence or building. For vineyard purposes make rows eight feet apart, six feet in rows.

To plant an acre, 6 by 8 feet, requires 908 plants. Write us for prices on larger quantities.

If wanted by parcel post add 2c per plant to the prices quoted up to 100 lots to cover postage and extra packing. 1,000 lots should be sent by Express or Freight.

**Campbell Early.**—A fine healthy and early variety, profuse bearer. Ripens with the Moore's Early but keeps on the vine or in the house for weeks.

Each, 35c; per 10, \$3.00; per 100, \$26.00.

**Concord.**—The old stand-by. A large, purplish black grape; vines remarkably hardy, vigorous and productive. Very popular; best market sort.

Each 10 100 1000  
2-year, No. 1..... \$0.20 \$1.75 \$15.00 \$140.00  
1-year, No. 1..... 15 1.25 9.00 80.00

**Moore.**—Bunch medium, berry large, round, with heavy bloom; vine exceedingly hardy, entirely exempt from mildew or disease. Its earliness makes it desirable for an early market. Two weeks earlier than Concord.

Each 10 100 1000  
2-year, No. 1..... \$0.30 \$2.50 \$19.00 \$180.00

**Norton's Virginia.**—A well known variety formerly grown for medicinal wine; berries small, color bluish black, fine for canning, pies, etc. Our stock is limited; only one year vines to offer.

Each 10  
1-year, No. 1..... \$0.30 \$2.50

**Worden.**—A splendid large grape, of the Concord type, but earlier, and in every way as healthy. Quality good to best.

Each 10 100 1000  
2-year, No. 1..... \$0.30 \$2.50 \$17.00 \$160.00

## RED OR AMBER SORTS

**Agawam** (Rogers' No. 15).—Berries very large, with thick skin; pulp soft, sweet and sprightly; very vigorous; ripens early.

Each 10 100  
2-year, No. 1..... \$0.25 \$2.25 \$18.00

**Brighton.**—Bunch large, well formed; berries above medium to large, round; excellent flavor and quality; one of the earliest in ripening.

Each 10 100  
2-year, No. 1..... \$0.35 \$3.00 \$25.00

**Catawba.**—Bunches of good size, rather loose; berries large, round; when fully ripe of a dark copper color, with a sweet, rich musky flavor.

Each 10 100  
2-year, No. 1..... \$0.25 \$1.75 \$15.00

**Delaware.**—Bunches small, compact, shouldered; berries rather small, round; skin thin, light red; flesh very juicy, without any hard pulp, with an exceedingly sweet, spicy and delicious flavor.

Each 10 100  
2-year, No. 1..... \$0.35 \$3.00 \$25.00

## WHITE SORTS

**Diamond.**—Grape from Concord seed, fertilized with Iona. In vigor of growth, color and texture of foliage and hardness of vine it partakes of the nature of its parent Concord, while in quality the fruit is equal to many of the best tender sorts, and ripens two weeks earlier than the Concord.

Each 10 100  
2-year, No. 1..... \$0.30 \$2.50 \$20.00

**Niagara.**—Vine remarkably hardy; strong grower; bunches very large and compact, sometimes shouldered; berries large; light greenish white; semi-transparent; slightly ambered in the sun; skin thin but tough, and does not crack; quality good; very little pulp; melting and sweet to the center.

Each 10 100  
2-year, No. 1..... \$0.25 \$2.00 \$16.00

# Strawberries

Strawberries will succeed in any soil that is adapted to ordinary farm or garden crops. Soil should be thoroughly prepared at a good depth, well drained and enriched. Vegetable manure (muck, rotten turf, wood soil, ashes, etc.) is the best. For field culture set in rows four feet apart, 18 inches in rows; for garden, 15 inches each way, leaving pathway every third row. To produce fine, large fruit keep in hills, pinching runners off as soon as they appear. The ground should always be kept clean and well cultivated. In winter a covering of leaves, straw or some kind of litter will protect the plants. Do not cover them until the ground is frozen, or so deep as to smother the plants, and remove covering before growth starts in spring. Mulching will keep the fruit clean and the soil in good condition throughout the fruiting season.

The blossoms of those marked with (P) are destitute of stamens and are termed pistillate; those marked (S) are staminate sorts or perfect flowering, and unless a row of perfect flowering variety is planted at intervals, not exceeding about a rod, they will produce imperfect fruit and but little of it, but when properly fertilized, as a rule, they produce more fruit than those with perfect flowers. We advise planting two rows of staminate to three rows of pistillate sorts throughout the field.

Plants will be ready for shipment during the latter part of March or early April, according to weather conditions.

Strawberry plants come tied in bundles of 25. Please make your order in multiples of 25 of a kind; we charge extra where bundles must be broken.

All strawberry plants will be sent Parcel Post or Express, according to quantity; if wanted by Parcel Post, add 10c for 25 and 25c per hundred to prices quoted. Express shipments will be sent charges collect.

For field culture plant rows 4 feet apart, plants 18 inches apart in the rows, requiring 7,260 plants to the acre.

**Aroma (S).**—Fruit very large, roundish, conical, rarely misshapen, glossy red, of excellent quality and produces in abundance. One of the very best late varieties.

Per 25, 50c; per 100, \$1.10; per 1,000, \$8.00.

**Cooper (S).**—A new variety of large size, productive, large size. Brilliant red color. 25 to 30 berries fill a quart. Commercial growers and home owners should give this variety a trial.

Per 25, \$4.00; per 100, \$5.00; per 1000, \$40.00.

**Dr. Burrill (S).**—An improved Senator Dunlap, and was originated by Dr. Reasoner of Illinois, who originated the famous Senator Dunlap. It is a cross of Senator Dunlap and Crescent, both being heavy producers. Berries are very large, of uniform size and shape. This new variety is a strong fertilizer, and its season of blossoming and fruiting is extra long. It ripens in midseason.

Per 25, 50c; per 100, \$1.00; per 1,000, \$7.00.

**Dunlap (S).**—Of pronounced Warfield type. It is a favorite wherever it has been tried. Begins to ripen soon after the earliest sorts and continues until near the end of the season. Fruit is large, conical in form, color deep rich red, flesh red and has a sprightly delicious flavor. One of the best commercial sorts and largely planted everywhere.

Per 25, 50c; per 100, \$1.00; per 1,000, \$6.00.

**Gibson (S).**—Commences to ripen with Dunlap and continues well into the season of the later sorts. Fruit stems are large and strong and the dark green foliage is an ample protection for blossom and fruit. Fruit is large and regular in shape; in color it is a rich red all over.

Per 25, 50c; per 100, \$1.10; per 1,000, \$8.00.

**Haverland (P).**—Plant large, healthy, vigorous, and ripens fruit evenly and early. Berries are fine, uniform shape, large, excellent flavor and bright red; productive. One of the best well-known sorts.

Per 25, 50c; per 100, \$1.25; per 1,000, \$10.00.

**Sample (P).**—One of the very best berries. Plants strong, large and healthy; fruit dark colored, uniform size and in great proportion and firm enough to ship well.

Per 25, 50c; per 100, \$1.25; per 1,000, \$10.00.

**Premier (S).**—A fine early and productive variety, makes it one of the leading berries for market. Give this variety a trial.

Per 25, 50c; per 100, \$1.25; per 1000, \$10.00.

## FALL-BEARING STRAWBERRIES

Instructions as to planting and treatment after planting.—Set same as other strawberries. Remove blossoms as they appear up to about August 1st, then let them mature. Blossoms should be removed from all new set strawberries for best results, but more particularly fall-bearing varieties. Fertilize your ground and cultivate well. The better the soil and care the better the fruit and the more fruit you will obtain.

**Champion (S).**—A new fall-bearing variety. Said to be more prolific than "Progressive." First to ripen in the spring. Last to fruit in the fall. Begins bearing 3 months after planting.

Per 25, \$1.00; per 100, \$2.50; per 1000, \$20.00.

# Weber's Grapes

## Weber's Red, White and Blue Collection No. 1

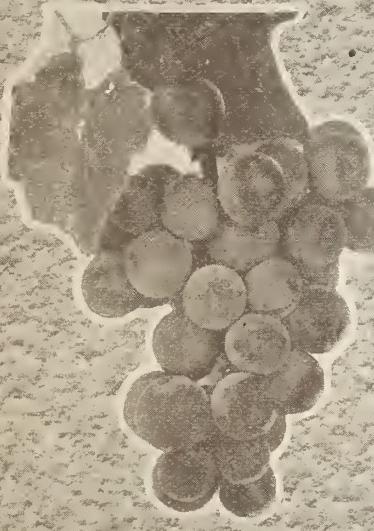


BRIGHTON

NIAGARA

CONCORD

## Weber's Red, White and Blue Collection No. 2



DIAMOND



MOORE'S EARLY



CATAWBA

# Ornamental Department

## Brief Suggestions to Planters

**A few dollars spent for trees and shrubs to improve your property will increase its value far more than the expenditure.**

**What to Plant.**—Impressed with the importance of planting only the most hardy ornamental trees and shrubs, and in order that our patrons may be spared much disappointment and expense, we have, as far as possible, omitted from our catalogue anything that is liable to suffer from severe cold. We have with great pains secured, both at home and abroad, all valuable hardy material, so as to render our assortment of this class as complete as possible. An examination of this catalogue shows what an extensive variety of stock is offered, enabling the planter, by a judicious use of the same, to accomplish any desired result with perfectly hardy trees, shrubs and plants. For convenience we have grouped the trees under the following heads: Deciduous Trees, Weeping Deciduous Trees, Ornamental Shrubs, Vines and Climbers, Hedge Plants, Roses (Hybrid Perpetual, Everblooming, Climbing, Trailing, etc.), Evergreens, Perennials and Greenhouse Plants.

**For Parks and Extensive Grounds.**—No difficulty can be experienced by anyone in making selections for this purpose. But we cannot impress too strongly the importance and value of flowering shrubs for effective masses and groups. There are many who imagine that Rhododendrons and Azaleas are indispensable. This is a great error. In this latitude both Rhododendrons and Azaleas require prepared soil and protection, while hardy shrubs like the Weigela, Deutzia, Spirea, Hardy Hydrangea, Japan Quince, Double-flowering Almonds, Lilac, Snowball, Althea, Peony, Phlox and Japan Anemone, when planted in masses, produce a magnificent effect, need no protection and demand little skill or care in their management. What grand masses of bloom can be had throughout the season by the proper use of the various families. Then the purple and variegated-leaved trees and shrubs may also be planted in such a manner as to afford a rich and striking contrast. Groups of flowering trees form superb objects at the blossoming season, and it is strange that planters do not employ them more.

Highly effective groups can be formed of trees and shrubs possessing bright colored bark in winter.

**For Lawns and Small Places.**—Whatever specimens are planted should be of the finest species, of moderate size, of graceful habit of growth and handsome foliage. A pendulous tree or one with variegated foliage may be occasionally introduced and will add to the beauty of the grounds. Depend mainly upon dwarf shrubs for small places, and in selecting, aim at securing a succession of bloom. Dwarf evergreens are very useful, and in small grounds hardy herbaceous border plants can be used with the most satisfactory results. A proper selection will afford as much bloom as ordinary bedding plants, and at half the trouble and expense.

**When to Plant.**—Deciduous Trees, Shrubs and Vines can be planted either in Spring or Fall. Spring is the best time for Evergreens generally.

**How to Plant.**—Preparation of the Roots: Cut off smoothly all bruised or broken roots up to the sound wood; this prevents their decaying and hastens the emission of new roots and fibers.

**Preparation of the Top.**—This consists in cutting back the top and side branches in such a way as to correspond with the more or less mutilated roots, as follows:

Trees with branching heads should have the small branches cut clean out, and the larger ones, intended for the framework of the tree, cut back till within two or three buds of their base. In cases where there is an abundant root, and small top or few branches, the pruning need be very light; but where the roots are small and the top heavy, severe pruning will be necessary. These remarks are applicable to all Deciduous Trees and Shrubs. Evergreens seldom require pruning, but Arborvitae and other Evergreens planted in hedge rows may be advantageously shorn immediately after planting.

**Pruning.**—As practiced by some people, has the effect to render trees and shrubs unnatural and inelegant. We refer to the custom of shearing trees, particularly Evergreens, into cones, pyramids and other unnatural shapes. Every tree, shrub and plant has a habit of growth peculiar to itself, and this very peculiarity is one of its beauties. If we prune all trees into regular shapes we destroy their identity. The pruning knife, therefore, should be used to assist nature, and handled with judgment and care; to top off straggling branches, to thin the head of a tree which sometimes becomes too dense, and to remove dead wood. Sometimes it becomes necessary to prune severely to keep a tree from attaining too great size.

**Shearing** may be practiced on hedges, but never on trees or shrubs.

**Pruning Shrubs.**—Many persons train and shear them into regular shapes, imagining that regular outline adds to their effect and beauty. While symmetry and regularity of outline are to be admired in a shrub, this quality should never be gained at the expense of health and natural grace. Each shrub has its peculiarities of habit and foliage, and we should aim to preserve them as far as possible. Judicious pruning to secure health and vigor is necessary, but trimming all kinds of shrubs into any one form shows a lack of appreciation for natural beauty, to say the least. Weigelas, Deutzias, Forsythia and Mock Orange flower on the wood of the previous season's growth, hence these shrubs should not be pruned in winter or spring, but in June, after they have finished flowering, when the old wood should be shortened or cut out, thus promoting the growth of the young wood which is to flower the following season.

Spiraea, Lilac, Altheas and Honeysuckles may be trimmed during the winter or early in the spring, but the branches should only be reduced enough to keep them in good shape. The old growth should be occasionally thinned out and the suckers and root sprouts removed when they appear. The best time, however, for pruning all shrubs is when they have done flowering.

The Hydrangea Paniculata Grandiflora should be severely cut back and thinned early in spring.

**Pruning Evergreens.**—Use the knife occasionally to thicken the growth and preserve the shape. This can be done in April or May, just before the trees start to grow.

Large specimen trees are planted with less risk when dug with ball of earth. We make extra charge for this, but where it is possible to do so, it well repays the extra expense.

## CLASSIFICATION OF ORNAMENTAL TREES

For the convenience of purchasers we have classified the various ornamental trees as follows:

### Class I—Trees Suitable for Street and Avenue Planting:

- Acer Saccharinum (Silver Leaved Maple).
- Acer Platanoides (Norway Maple).
- Acer Saccharum (Sugar Maple).
- Fraxinus Alba (White Ash).
- Liriodendron (Tulip Tree).
- Platanus Occidentalis (American Sycamore).
- Platanus Orientalis (European Sycamore).
- Populus Fastigiata (Lombardy Poplar).
- Populus Monilifera (Carolina Poplar).
- Populus Nigra (Grecian Poplar).
- Quercus Palustris (Pin Oak).
- Quercus Rubra (Red Oak).
- Salisbury (Maiden Hair).
- Tilia Americana (American Linden).
- Tilia Europaea (European Linden).
- Tilia Platylphyllus (Large Leaved European Linden).
- Ulmus Americana (American Elm).

### Class II—Trees with Cut or Lanceolated Foliage:

- Acer Saccharinum var. Weirii (Weir's cut-leaved Maple).
- Betula Alba var. Lacinata Pendula (Cut-leaved Weeping Birch).
- Sorbus Quercifolia (Oak-leaved Mountain Ash).

### Class III—Trees with Colored Foliage:

- Acer Platanoides var. Schwedlerii (Schwedler's Maple). Purple foliage in spring.

- Prunus Pissardi (Plum). Purple foliage.
- Populus Alba Bolleana (Poplar). Silver foliage.
- Salix Regalis (Silver Willow). Silver foliage.

### Class IV—Trees Producing Conspicuous Flowers:

- Aesculus (Horse Chestnut).
- Aralia (Angelica Tree).
- Catalpa Speciosa.
- Cercis (Red Bud).
- Chionanthus (White Fringe).
- Cornus (White and Red Flowering Dogwood).
- Crataegus (Thorn). White and Scarlet Flowering.
- Cytisus (Golden Chain).
- Halesia (Silver Bell).
- Liriodendron (Tulip Tree).
- Magnolia, in variety.
- Persica (Peach). Double Flowering.
- Prunus Triloba (Plum). Double Flowering.
- Pyrus (Crab) in variety.

### Class V—Weeping Trees. See Weeping Trees in this Catalog.

For descriptions, see under proper headings in this catalog.

For sizes larger or smaller than quoted herein, write us. We frequently have specimen stock of certain varieties and always have younger or smaller stock than we quote. Describe the class of stock desired and we will quote on such as we can supply.

In order to make it easier for planter to select trees for particular purposes, we have adopted letters to denote the various classes, as follows:

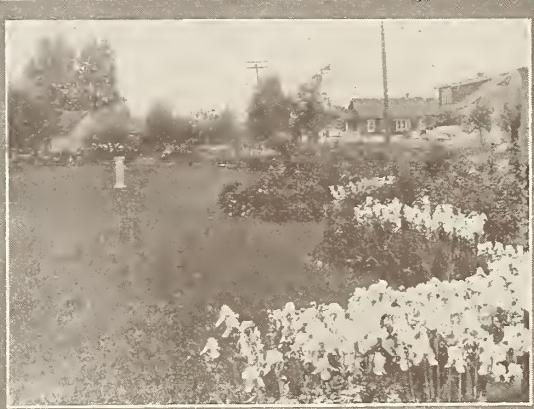
T—Denotes trees that attain a height of 50 feet and over at maturity.

M—Denotes trees that attain a height of 25 to 40 feet at maturity.

S—Denotes trees that attain a height of 8 to 15 feet at maturity.

D—Denotes trees that attain a height of 2 to 8 feet at maturity.

# *Landscape Views*



# Deciduous Ornamental Trees

## Nomenclature

The names of Trees, Shrubs, Perennials, etc., published in this Catalog are in accordance with the recommendations adopted by the American Joint Committee on Horticultural Nomenclature, representing the American Association of Nurserymen, Ornamental Growers' Association, American Society of Landscape Architects, American Pharmaceutical Association, American Association of Park Superintendents.

### ACER—MAPLE

*A. platanoides*. (Norway). T.—A native of Europe. Its large, compact habit, broad, deep green shining foliage, render it one of the most desirable species for streets, parks and lawns.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
1 to 1½ in., 8-10 ft.	\$3.50	\$28.00	
1½ to 2 in., 8-10 ft.	4.25	35.00	
1½ to 2½ in., 10-12 ft.	5.00	40.00	
1½ to 2 in., 10-12 ft.	5.75	50.00	
2 to 2½ in., 12-14 ft.	6.25	57.50	

Larger or smaller sizes quoted upon application.  
*A. platanoides* var. *Schwedleri*. (Purple Norway Maple). M.—The beautiful leaves attract attention at all seasons, but are especially fine in spring, when their gleaming red and purple contrasts brightly with the delicate green of other trees. In mid-summer they are purplish-green, in autumn golden-yellow.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
6-8 ft.	\$4.00	\$35.00	

*A. saccharinum*. (Silver Leaved) T.—A hardy rapid-growing native tree of large size, valuable for producing a quick shade. Excellent for street planting. Our stock of these is very large in all sizes.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
6 to 8 ft., ¾ to 1 in.	\$1.00	\$8.00	\$70.00
8 to 10 ft., 1 to 1½ in.	1.20	10.00	90.00
8 to 10 ft., 1½ to 2 in.	1.60	14.00	120.00
10 to 12 ft., 1½ to 2 in.	2.25	20.00	170.00
10 to 12 ft., 1½ to 2 in.	2.75	25.00	220.00
10 to 14 ft., 2 to 2½ in.	4.00	35.00	300.00

Larger or smaller sizes quoted upon application.

*A. saccharinum* var. *pyramidalis*. (Pyramidal Silver Maple). T.—Grows in perfect pyramidal shape on the order of the Lomhardy Poplar; the best of the pyramidal-growing trees. We recommend it very highly for avenue planting; also for making screens.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 2½ in. dia.	\$4.00	\$40.00	

Larger or smaller sizes quoted upon application.

*A. saccharinum* var. *Wierii*. (Wier's Cut-leaved Silver Maple). T.—One of the best cut or dissected-leaved trees; being of rapid growth it soon produces an effect. Young shoots slender and drooping.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
6 to 8 ft., ¾ to 1 in.	\$1.60	\$14.00	\$120.00
8 to 10 ft., 1 to 1½ in.	1.90	17.00	150.00
8 to 10 ft., 1½ to 2 in.	2.50	22.50	200.00

Larger or smaller sizes quoted upon application.

*A. saccharum* (Sugar). T.—A very popular American tree, and for its stately form and fine foliage, justly ranked among the very best, both for lawn and avenue.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
6 to 8 ft., ¾ to 1 in.	\$2.00	\$18.00	\$160.00
8 to 10 ft., 1 to 1½ in.	2.50	22.50	200.00
8 to 10 ft., 1½ to 2 in.	3.00	27.50	250.00
10 to 12 ft., 1½ to 2 in.	4.00	35.00	300.00
10 to 12 ft., 1½ to 2 in.	4.50	40.00	350.00

Larger or smaller sizes quoted on application.

### AESCULUS—Chestnut

*A. hippocastanum* (Horse). T.—This magnificent, large-sized tree has no superior on the lawn. In the spring it is profusely covered with panicles of white flowers dotted with red.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
6 to 8 ft.	\$2.50		

Larger or smaller sizes quoted on application.

### AILANTHUS—Tree of Heaven

*A. altissima* (*glandulosa*). T.—A rapid-growing, lofty tree, long, elegant foliage. A distinct ornamental tree with pinnate foliage, exempt from diseases and insects. Useful in producing tropical effects.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
6 to 8 ft.	\$1.50	\$12.50	

### ALNUS—Alder

*A. glutinosa* (European or Common Alder). M.—Foliage roundish, wedge-shaped; growth rapid.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
6 to 8 ft.		\$2.00	\$15.00

### AMELANCHIER—Shadblow

*A. canadensis*. (Service Tree or Shadblow.) M.—A small, slender tree that bears a profusion of drooping spikes of white flowers, rendering the tree quite conspicuous about the time that shad are running up the river. Also grown for its fruit.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
3 to 4 ft.		\$1.00	\$8.00

### AMYGDALUS—Almond, Peach and Plum

*Amygdalus*. (Almond Double-flowering.)—See Deciduous Shrubs.

*A. Persica alba*. (Double-flowering Peach.) S.—Very ornamental. Flowers pure white and double; superb.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
3 to 4 ft.		\$1.00	\$8.00
4 to 5 ft.		1.25	10.00

*A. Persica rubra*. (Double-red-flowering Peach.) S.—Flowers semi-double, bright red, fine.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
3 to 4 ft.		\$1.00	\$8.00
4 to 5 ft.		1.25	10.00

*A. triloba*. (Double-flowering Plum.) D.—A beautiful small tree or shrub of fine habit, with elegant, double, rosy flowers, set very closely on slender branches.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 ft.		\$1.25	\$10.00
3 to 4 ft.		1.50	12.50

### BETULA—Birch

*B. alba*. (European White Birch.) T.—Of which Coleridge says: "Most beautiful of forest trees, the lady of the woods."

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
4 to 5 ft.		\$1.60	\$14.00 \$120.00
6 to 8 ft.		2.00	17.50 150.00

*B. alba laciniata pendula*. (Weeping Cut-leaved Birch.) See Weeping Trees.

*B. nigra* (*rubra*). (Black Birch.) T.—Flowers greenish-white; female catkins straight and nearly cylindrical, about 2 inches long. Grows 60 to 70 feet high.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
4 to 5 ft.		\$2.00	\$17.50 \$150.00
6 to 8 ft.		2.50	22.50 200.00

*B. populifolia*. (American White Birch.) M.—An American species, with triangular taper-pointed, smooth, glossy leaves. Rapid grower.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
4 to 5 ft.		\$2.00	\$17.50 \$150.00
6 to 8 ft.		2.50	22.50 200.00

*C. hignonioides nana*. (Chinese Catalpa.) (Bungei.) D.—A small species that grows 8 to 10 feet high, as broad, forming a broad head clothed with a dense mass, heart-shaped leaves. Among our hardy trees there are but few, if any, that are more effective for park or lawn. Grafted on stems of the common Catalpa 6 to 6 feet from the ground, forming an umbrella-shaped top.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2-year heads, standard		\$3.00	\$27.50 \$250.00
1-year heads, standard		2.50	22.50 200.00

Dwarf.—3 to 4 ft.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
18 to 24 in. stems		1.50	12.50

18 to 24 in. stems

The small stem plants are fine where a low round headed tree is desired.

*C. speciosa*. (Western.) T.—One of the most rapid growers. Large heart-shaped, downy leaves, and compound panicles of white flowers, tinged with violet and dotted with purple and yellow.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
8 to 10 ft.		\$1.25	\$10.00 \$90.00
1½ to 2 in. dia.		1.75	15.00 120.00
1½ to 2 in. dia.		2.25	20.00 170.00

### CERCIS—Red Bud

*C. canadensis*. (American Judas.) M.—A small tree of irregular rounded form, with pretty foliage, and very showy when in bloom; the branches and twigs are covered with a dense mass of small pink flowers before the leaves expand.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
3 to 4 ft.		\$1.00	\$8.00 \$70.00
4 to 5 ft.		1.25	11.00 100.00

### CHIONANTHUS—White Fringe

*C. virginica*. S.—A small native tree, with ash-like leaves and clusters of snow-white flowers, resembling an elegant fringe.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 ft.		\$1.50	\$12.50
3 to 4 ft.		2.25	20.00

### CORNUS—Dogwood

*C. florida*. (White Flowering.) M.—An American species, of spreading irregular form, growing from 16 to 20 feet high. The flowers are produced in spring before the leaves appear; they are white and very showy. Popular.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
3 to 4 ft.		\$1.00	\$8.50 \$70.00
4 to 5 ft.		1.25	11.00 100.00

*C. florida ruhra*. (Red Flowering.) M.—Recently introduced. A variety producing flowers suffused with bright red; blooms when quite young. One of the finest flowering trees.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 ft.		\$1.75	\$15.00
3 to 4 ft.		2.25	20.00

### CRATAEGUS—Thorn

*C. coccinea*. (Scarlet-fruited Thorn.) M.—A fine native variety. Single white flowers in spring, scarlet fruit in autumn.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
3 to 4 ft.		\$1.25	\$11.50
4 to 5 ft.		1.50	13.00

*C. cordata*. (Washington Thorn.)—Native thorn, white-flowering, small red fruit. Broad ovate leaves, grows from 6 to 8 feet.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
3 to 4 ft.		\$1.25	\$11.50
4 to 5 ft.		1.50	13.00

*C. crus-galli*. (Cockspur Thorn.) S.—A well known native thorn; has long sharp spines or thorns; fruit bright red; valuable for hedging.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
3 to 4 ft.		\$1.25	\$11.50
4 to 5 ft.		1.50	13.00

*C. oxyacantha* var. *alba plena*. (Double White Thorn.) S.—Has small double white flowers. A highly ornamental variety, on account of both foliage and flowers. Makes a striking contrast when planted with the double scarlet.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
3 to 4 ft.		\$1.50	\$13.50
4 to 5 ft.			

# Leading Lawn, Park and Boulevard Trees



EUROPEAN SYCAMORE (*Platanus Orientalis*)



WHITE OAK (*Quercus Alba*)



AMERICAN LINDEN (*Tilia Americana*)



AVENUE OF BLACK WALNUT (*Juglans Nigra*)



AVENUE PLANTED WITH NORWAY MAPLE (*Acer Platanoides*)



HORSE CHESTNUT (*Aesculus Hippocastanum*)



SWEET GUM (*Liquidambar*)



WHITE ASH (*Fraxinus Americana*)

## DECIDUOUS TREES—Con.

## GYMNOCLADUS—Kentucky Coffee Tree

*G. dioica*. (Canadensis.) M.—A strikingly ornamental, irregular, open-topped tree, with peculiar rough-barked and twigless branches and immense broad, double-compound foliage of a peculiar bluish-green color. The flowers are white, in open racemes, followed by immense long, brown pods. A picturesque and desirable tree.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
5 to 6 ft.	\$1.50	\$13.50	\$120.00
6 to 8 ft.	2.00	17.00	150.00
8 to 10 ft.	2.50	22.50	200.00

## HALESIA—Silver Bell

*H. tetrapeta*. (Carolina.) S.—The hardiest species. Very choice.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 ft.	\$1.00	\$9.00	.....
3 to 4 ft.	1.25	10.00	.....

## JUGLANS—Walnut

See Nut Trees.

## LARIX—Larch

*L. decidua*. (Europaea.) T.—A beautiful rapid-growing pyramidal tree, with all the characteristics of an evergreen, except that it drops its foliage in the autumn.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
4 to 5 ft.	\$1.75	\$15.00	.....

## LIQUIDAMBER—Sweet Gum

*L. styraciflua*. T.—A large native tree, with rough, corky bark and shining, deep lobed, star-shaped leaves, changing to deep crimson in the autumn.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
4 to 5 ft.	\$1.90	\$17.00	\$150.00
6 to 8 ft.	2.50	22.50	200.00
8 to 10 ft.	3.25	28.50	250.00
1½ to 1¾ in. dia.	3.75	33.50	300.00

The Gum, like the Tulip and Birch, are hard trees to transplant; we recommend digging the larger sizes with ball and burlapping. We charge extra for this work, according to size tree.

## LIRIODENDRON—Tulip Tree

*L. tulipifera*. T.—One of our very largest native trees, with large, smooth, shining leaves, greenish-yellow flowers and an umbrageous head.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
4 to 5 ft.	\$1.25	\$10.00	\$80.00
5 to 6 ft.	1.40	12.00	100.00
6 to 8 ft.	2.00	17.50	150.00

## MAGNOLIA

*M. glauca*. (Sweet Bay or Swamp Magnolia.) S.—When planted in moist soil this makes a handsome tree of medium size. Its leaves are glossy, laurel-like, almost evergreen. In June its pure white flower-cups are lovely and grand.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
3 to 4 ft.	\$4.50	\$42.50	.....
5 to 6 ft. specimens.	8.00	.....	.....

## MAGNOLIA—Chinese Species and Their Hybrids

Owing to Government embargo we are unable to import this class of Magnolias.

## MALUS—Crab

*M. ioensis*. (Bechtel's Double Flowering Crab.) S.—The beauty and delicate fragrance of the bloom of the sweet-scented crab is a theme for poets and this new variety is a gem among hardy plants. The flowers are sometimes mistaken for small pink roses, and the perfume tends to increase rather than correct the delusion.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
3 to 4 ft.	\$1.50	\$13.50	.....

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
4 to 5 ft.	1.75	16.00	.....

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
3 to 4 ft.	\$1.50	\$13.50	.....

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
3-4 ft.	\$1.50	\$13.50	.....

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
3-4 ft.	\$1.50	\$13.50	.....

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2-3 ft.	\$1.25	\$10.00	\$80.00

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
3-4 ft.	1.50	12.50	100.00

<i>M. Schedeckeri</i> (S).—Double, red in bud, changing to pink.	Each	Per 10	.....
3-4 ft.	\$1.50	\$13.50	.....
<i>M. Spectabilis</i> (Rosea plena) S.—Double pink flowers.	Each	Per 10	.....
3-4 ft.	\$1.50	\$13.50	.....

## PLATANUS—Sycamore or Plane

The Sycamore is probably the hardiest of all street trees for our larger cities. It can stand more abuse than any other tree we know of, is not affected with many of the injurious insect pests that infect other varieties of trees; it can stand the smoke and gases better than can most other ornamental street trees. We recommend the Sycamore for general planting in large cities, manufacturing cities and cities lying along rivers and lowlands where the other finer trees would stand very little chance of surviving for any length of time.

*P. occidentalis*. (American Plane.) T.—A tree of the largest size, growing rapidly, very ornamental and entirely hardy. Fine for street planting.

*P. orientalis*. (European Plane.) T.—A lofty, wide-spreading tree; large five-lobed leaves; valuable for its handsome foliage and free growth; makes an excellent street tree.

This is undoubtedly the best variety of the Sycamores for general street planting, on account of its more compact growth than the American variety. Holds its foliage later in the fall.

We have probably the largest stock of Oriental Planes in the West.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
6 to 8 ft., $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 in.	\$1.15	\$10.00	\$90.00
8 to 10 ft., 1 in. to $\frac{1}{2}$ in.	1.50	13.50	120.00
8 to 10 ft., $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ in.	1.90	17.00	150.00
10 to 12 ft., $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ in.	2.50	22.50	200.00
10 to 12 ft., $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 in.	3.50	32.50	300.00
12 to 14 ft., 2 to $\frac{1}{2}$ in.	4.50	42.50	400.00

## POPULUS—Poplar

*P. alba pyramidalis*. (Bolleana) (Silver). M.—New pyramidal form, leaves dark green on upper side, brilliant silver underneath. Very beautiful.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
6 to 8 ft.	\$1.25	\$11.00	.....
8 to 10 ft.	1.50	13.50	.....

*P. deltoides monilifera*. (Carolina Poplar) (Carolina.) M.—A vigorous, healthy native tree of rapid growth, pyramid in form, with large, glossy leaves; valuable for park or street planting.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
6 to 8 ft., $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 in.	\$0.40	\$3.50	\$30.00
8 to 10 ft., 1 to $\frac{1}{2}$ in.	.50	4.50	40.00
8 to 10 ft., $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ in.	.75	6.50	60.00
10 to 12 ft., $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ in.	1.25	11.50	100.00
10 to 12 ft., $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 in.	2.00	19.00	180.00
12 to 14 ft., 2 to $\frac{1}{2}$ in.	3.00	27.50	250.00

*P. nigra var. graeca*. (Grecian.) M.—Leaves roundish cordate, with a short, sharp point, end small, somewhat regular teeth, smooth on both sides; tree spreading, much more so than *P. Deltoidea Monilifera*, and we think longer-lived. A very pretty Poplar for street planting.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
6 to 8 ft., $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 in.	\$0.40	\$3.50	\$30.00
8 to 10 ft., 1 to $\frac{1}{2}$ in.	.50	4.50	40.00
8 to 10 ft., $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ in.	.75	6.50	60.00
10 to 12 ft., $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ in.	1.25	11.50	100.00
10 to 12 ft., $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 in.	2.00	19.00	180.00
12 to 14 ft., 2 to $\frac{1}{2}$ in.	3.00	27.50	250.00

*P. nigra italicica*. (Lombardy Poplar) T.—This grows to an immense height, and is remarkable for its columnar growth. In landscape work breaks the monotony of the lower, round-topped trees. One of the characteristic trees of Lombardy and other parts of Italy.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
6 to 8 ft., $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 in.	\$0.60	\$5.50	\$50.00
8 to 10 ft., 1 to $\frac{1}{2}$ in.	.80	7.50	70.00
8 to 10 ft., $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ in.	1.25	11.00	100.00
10 to 12 ft., $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ in.	1.75	16.00	150.00
10 to 12 ft., $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 in.	2.50	22.50	200.00
12 to 14 ft., 2 to $\frac{1}{2}$ in.	3.50	32.50	300.00

*P. avium alba plena*. (Double Flowering Cherry) (Cerasus.) M.—The double white flowers, like little roses, cover the tree completely.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
4 to 5 ft.	\$2.00	.....	.....

*P. cerasifera Pissardii*. (Purple-leaved Plum.) S.—A very remarkable and beautiful tree with black bark and dark purple leaves, remaining so until late in the fall.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
3 to 4 ft.	\$1.25	\$10.00	.....
4 to 5 ft.	1.50	12.50	.....

*P. triloba*. See *Amygdalus* in Deciduous trees.

## QUERCUS—Oak

*Q. alba*. (White Oak.) T.—One of the finest American trees, of large size and spreading branches; leaves lobed, pale green above and glaucous underneath.

	Each	Per 10	.....
6 to 8 ft.	\$3.00	\$27.50	.....
8 to 10 ft.	3.50	32.50	.....

*Q. palustris*. (Pin Oak.) M.—Foliage deep green, finely divided; assumes a drooping form when it acquires age. One of the most valuable for street planting.

	Each	Per 10	.....
1½ to 1¾ in. dia.	\$3.00	\$250.00	.....
1½ to 1¾ in. dia.	3.50	300.00	.....

*Q. rubra*. (Red Oak.) T.—An American species, of large size and rapid growth, foliage purplish red in the fall.

	Each	Per 10	.....
1½ to 1¾ in. dia.	\$3.50	\$32.50	.....
1½ to 1¾ in. dia.	4.25	40.00	.....

*Q. petiolaris*. (Laurel Willow.) A fine ornamental tree, with large shining leaves.

	Each	Per 10	.....
6 to 8 ft.	\$0.75	\$6.00	.....
8 to 10 ft.	1.00	8.00	.....

*S. vitellina aurea*. (Golden Willow.) M.—Grows into a massy low-headed tree. Light green leaves and brilliant golden-yellow bark in winter.

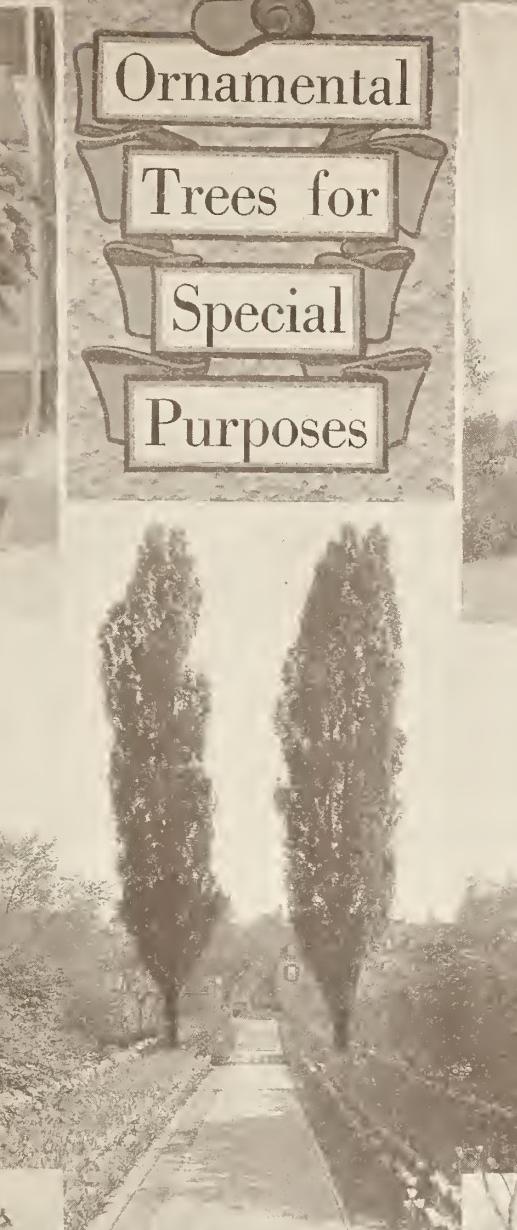
	Each	Per 10	.....
6 to 8 ft.	\$0.90	\$8.00	.....
8 to 10 ft.	1.25	12.50	.....

*S. vitellina britzitzii*. (Salmon Barked Willow.) L.—A form of the above with yellow bark on the younger wood, tinted with red.

	Each	Per 10	.....



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# Ornamental Trees for Special Purposes



CATALPA BUNGEI



BETULA ALBA - WHITE BIRCH



BECHTEL'S DOUBLE FLOWERING CRAB



LOMBARDY POPLARS

WEEPING MULBERRY



RBD BUD

## WEEPING DECIDUOUS TREES

### ACER-MAPLE

*A. saccharinum* var. *Wierii* (Wier's Cut-leaved Maple).—See Deciduous Trees.

### BETULA—Birch

*B. alba laciniata pendula* (Cut-leaved Weeping Birch). T.—Trunk straight, slender, white as snow; branches hanging in long, pendulous threads from a great height; leaves finely cut; a universal favorite.

Each	
4 to 5 ft. ....	\$3.50 .....

### MORUS—Mulberry

*M. alba pendula* (Weeping Mulberry). S.—A graceful and beautiful hardy tree, forming a perfect umbrella-shaped head, with long, slender, willowy branches, drooping to the ground and gracefully swaying in the wind. Foliage small lobed and of a delightful fresh, glossy green. Admirably adapted to cemetery planting.

Each	
1-year heads.....	\$3.50 .....
2-year heads.....	4.25 .....

### SALIX—Willow

*S. babylonica* (Babylonian Weeping Willow). M.—A well-known and most graceful tree of large size. Its fresh, bright green tint and long, wavy branches make it very attractive.

Each	Per 10	Per 100
6 to 8 ft. ....	\$1.25	\$11.00 \$100.00

*S. blanda* (Wisconsin Weeping Willow). M.—Of drooping habit and beautiful form. The most hardy of all Weeping Willows.

Each	Per 10	Per 100
6 to 8 ft. ....	\$0.95	\$8.50 \$75.00

*S. elegantissima*. (Thurlow's Weeping Willow.) M.—Larger, harder and more spreading than the Babylonica. A fine variety where a large size tree is desired.

Each	Per 10	Per 100
6 to 8 ft. ....	\$1.25	\$11.00 \$100.00

### ULMUS—Elm

*U. var. Camperdown Pendula* (Camperdown Weeping Elm). S.—One of the finest weeping trees for the lawn. With broad foliage and branches drooping gracefully to the ground.

Each	Per 10	Per 100
2-year heads, 6 ft. stems.....	\$3.50 .....	

# Landscaping



WHILE we do not undertake Landscape work ourselves, we have connection with a number of competent Landscape Architects to look after this part of the work.

Our business is the growing and supplying of trees and plants of all kinds described in our catalogue for Landscape work.

If you are contemplating any Landscape work write us, giving description of what is desired and we will be pleased to refer you to someone who can take care of your proposition and make estimate of cost, etc.

It will save time if you will make a sketch showing size of grounds, location of building, present driveways, walks, etc. Indicate any large trees that may be on the place, give name of same, and if possible send us photographs showing front and sides of house and grounds. We can then answer more intelligently.

A few dollars spent for trees and shrubs to improve your property will increase its value far more than the expenditure.

## Wintering Nursery Stock Procured in the Fall

In sections where the winters are very severe, it is not advisable to set out young trees and plants in the fall, but the practice of procuring them in the fall, covering them with earth during the winter and planting them in the spring is becoming more and more popular, as experience has demonstrated its advantages. In the fall, Nurserymen are not hurried in their own planting; the season for shipping them is comparatively long, and the weather not nearly so changeable as in the spring. Railways are not so much hurried, and there is much less chance for injurious delays than in the spring. It being practicable to plant trees so procured as soon as the frost is out, they become thoroughly established the first season.

Some have an impression that trees dug in the fall and trenched in over winter are worthless. This is a great mistake. Peach and some other young trees, if left standing during their first winter, are frequently killed or injured by frost, while if dug in the fall and treated as described below, they come through bright and uninjured.

To insure success, select a spot where no water will stand during the winter; have no grass near to invite mice. Dig a trench deep enough to admit one layer of roots, and sloping enough to allow the trees to lie at an angle of not more than 30 degrees with the ground.

Having placed one layer of the roots in this trench, cover them with mellow earth, extending well up on the bodies, and see that this is firmly packed, then add another layer of trees, overlapping the first until all are heeled in. As soon as this is done, cover the tops with evergreen boughs, or corn stalks that they will be thoroughly protected from winds.

# Deciduous Ornamental Shrubs

Our collection of Hardy Shrubs is one of the finest and most complete in the West. To parties desiring to lay out new grounds, or to fill out missing sorts, we would kindly ask correspondence, or, better, an inspection of our stock, which we will be pleased to show at all times.

To make it easier for planter to select shrubs for particular purposes we have adopted letters to denote the average height to which the various shrubs grow at maturity.

T—Denotes shrubs that grow 12 to 15 feet high.  
L—Denotes shrubs that grow 8 to 12 feet high.  
M—Denotes shrubs that grow 6 to 8 feet high.

S—Denotes shrubs that grow 3 to 6 feet high.  
D—Denotes shrubs that grow 2 to 3 feet high.

## Classification of Ornamental Shrubs

Shrubs classified as to height, color of flower and time of blooming.

### SHRUBS THAT GROW 12 TO 15 FEET HIGH.

NAME.	COLOR OF FLOWER.	TIME OF BLOOMING.
Amorpha fruticosa	Purple	June.
Eleagnus angustifolia	Yellow	June.

### SHRUBS THAT GROW 8 TO 12 FEET HIGH.

NAME.	COLOR OF FLOWER.	TIME OF BLOOMING.
Colutea arborescens	Reddish-yellow	July.
Euonymus americanus	Small yellow	May.
Euonymus europaeus	Small yellow	May.
Exochorda grandiflora	White	May.
Hibiscus in variety	Red, white, purple, pink	Aug.-Sept.
Philadelphus coronarius	White	June.
Philadelphus coronarius fl. pl.	Double White	June.
Philadelphus coronarius grandiflorus	White	June.
Philadelphus coronarius lewisii	White	June.
Rhodotypos kerrioides	White	June-July.
Rhus cotinus	Purple	Midsummer.
Rhus glabra	Crimson seed	Fall.
Rhus typhina	Crimson seed	Fall.
Rhus typhina laciniata	Crimson seed	Fall.
Sambucus canadensis	White	June.
Sambucus canadensis aurea	White	June.
Sambucus nigra	White	June.
Sambucus racemosus	White	June.
Tamarix africana	Rose-purple	April.
Tamarix gallica	Delicate pink	May.
Tamarix gallica indica	Pink	July.
Tamarix hispida estivalis	Bright carmine	July.
Tamarix tetandra purpurea	Purplish pink	July.
Viburnum lantana	White	May.
Viburnum lentago	Creamy white	May.
Viburnum opulus	White	May.
Viburnum opulus sterilis	White	May.
Xanthoceras sorbifolia	White	April-May.

### SHRUBS THAT GROW 6 TO 8 FEET HIGH.

NAME.	COLOR OF FLOWER.	TIME OF BLOOMING.
Calycanthus	Maroon-purple	June.
Cornus alba	Green-white	June.
Cornus amomum	Green-white	June.
Cornus mas	Yellow	May.
Cornus sanguinea	Green-white	June.
Cornus stolonifera	Green-white	June.
Cornus stolonifera aurea	Green-white	June.
Corylus	Catkins	May.
Cydonia	Scarlet	April.
Deutzia in variety	White	May-June.
Forsythia in variety	Yellow	March-April.
Hamamelis	Yellow	Sept.-Oct.
Hydrangea paniculata	White to pink	Aug.-Sept.
Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora	White	July to Oct.
Hydrangea quercifolia	White	Aug.
Jasminum officinale	White	Midsummer.
Jasminum nudiflorum	Yellow	Midsummer.
Lagerstroemia	Rose, red, white	July-August.
Ligustrum amourense	White	June.
Ligustrum ibota	White	June.
Ligustrum regelianum	White	June.
Lonicera fragrantissima	Pink	May.
Lonicera morrowii	Pink	May.
Lonicera tartarica alba	White	June.
Lonicera tartarica rosea	Rose	June.
Lonicera tartarica rubra	Red	June.
Philadelphus lemoinei	Yellowish-white	June.
Physocarpus opulifolia	White	June.
Physocarpus opulifolia luteus	White	June.
Rhamnus catharticus	White	June-July.
Ribes gordonianum	Orange-red	May-June.
Ribes odoratum	Golden-yellow	May-June.
Ribes sanguineum	Crimson	May-June.
Robenia hispida	Rose	June.

### SHRUBS THAT GROW 6 TO 8 FEET HIGH—Cont'd

NAME.	COLOR OF FLOWER.	TIME OF BLOOMING.
Spirea billardii	Rose	Midsummer.
Spirea Douglassi	Deep rose	June-July.
Spirea Fontenayii alba	White	Midsummer.
Spirea Fontenayii rosea	Rose	Midsummer.
Spirea Margaritea	Soft pink	May.
Spirea prunifolia	White	May.
Spirea Reevesiana	White	May.
Spirea Reevesiana fl. pl.	White	May.
Spirea salicifolia	Rose	June-July.
Spirea sorbifolia	White	July.
Syringa japonica	Cream-white	June.
Syringa josikaea	Lilac	April.
Syringa rothomagensis	Rose	April.
Syringa villosa	Purple shaded white	May.
Syringa vulgaris	Purple	April.
Syringa vulgaris alba	White	April.
Syringa, named varieties	All colors	April.
Viburnum dentatum	White	May.
Viburnum molle	Greenish-white	June.
Viburnum tomentosum	White	May.
Viburnum tomentosum plicatum	White	May.
Weigela in variety	Red, pink, white	June.
Weigela variegated	Pink	June.

### SHRUBS THAT GROW 3 TO 6 FEET HIGH.

NAME.	COLOR OF FLOWER.	TIME OF BLOOMING.
Abelia	White	June.
Acanthopanax	Green	June.
Amygdalus	Pink and white	April.
Aronia arbutifolia	White	April-May.
Aronia melanocarpa	White	April.
Benzoin aestivale	Inconspicuous	April.
Buddleia	Lilac	July-August.
Ceanothus	White	April.
Cephaelanthus	White	July.
Clethra	White	July.
Deutzia leptocephala	White	May.
Diervilla lutea	Yellow	July.
Eleagnus longipes	Yellow	June.
Hypericum	Yellow	July-August.
Kerria japonica	Single yellow	All summer.
Kerria japonica fl. pl.	Double yellow	All summer.
Lonicera ledebourii	Red	June.
Lonicera ruprechtiana	Pink	June.
Rhus canadensis	White	April.
Rhus copalina	Greenish yellow	August.
Rubus odoratus	Rosy purple	May.
Spirea bumalda	Pink	Midsummer.
Spirea multiflora arguta	White	April.
Spirea Thunbergii	White	April.
Symphoricarpuis racemosus	Rose	June-July.
Vitex agnus castus	Purple	August-Sept.

### SHRUBS THAT GROW 2 TO 3 FEET HIGH.

NAME.	COLOR OF FLOWER.	TIME OF BLOOMING.
Berberis ilicifolia	Yellow	May.
Berberis Thunbergii	Yellow	April.
Callicarpa	Insignificant	August.
Desmodium	Rose-purple	September.
Deutzia gracilis	White	April.
Potentilla fruticosa	Yellow	All summer.
Spirea callosa, var. alba	White	All summer.
Spirea callosa, var. Froebelli	Bright-red	June.
Spirea callosa, var. Superba	Rosy-red	June.
Stephanandra flexuosa	White	June.

### SHRUBS THAT GROW 1 TO 2 FEET HIGH.

NAME.	COLOR OF FLOWER.	TIME OF BLOOMING.
Berberis Thunbergii (Box) New dwarf variety		
Lonicera nitida		
Lonicera piliata		
Spirea Anthony Waterer	Crimson	All summer.

**SHRUBS SUITABLE FOR HEDGES.**

Baby Rambler Roses.—For low hedges in the Rose garden, all of the Baby Ramblers are excellent, giving a wide range of color.  
*Berberis Thunbergii*.—One of the finest and hardiest.  
*Berberis Thunbergii* (Dwarf Box variety).—Excellent for low dwarf hedges.

*Hibiscus Syriacus* in varieties.—For large screens.  
*Ligustrum amourense* (North).—The hardy Amoor River Privet for sections north of Quincy, Illinois, where the *Ovalifolium* is not hardy enough.

*Ligustrum ovalifolium* (California Privet).—The great, almost evergreen hedge so largely planted in St. Louis.

*Lonicera nitida*.—A new plant just added to our list. Will take the place of Boxwood for edging. Can be kept within 1 foot high.

*Lonicera piliata*.—A form of the above, only has somewhat larger leaves and somewhat stronger growth.

*Philadelphus* in variety.—Fine for screening, and where a tall informal hedge is desired.

*Rhodotypos*.—Makes a beautiful informal hedge 6 to 8 feet high.

*Spiraea Anthony Waterer*.—Makes a beautiful low hedge, and if flower heads are kept cut as soon as petals fall will bloom all summer.

*Spiraea Van Houttei*.—Makes a beautiful hedge or screen. Should be more largely used on large grounds.

**SHRUBS WITH BERRIES IN FALL AND WINTER.**

NAME.	HEIGHT.	COLOR OF FRUIT.
<i>Aronia arbutifolia</i> .	3 to 6 ft.	Scarlet.
<i>Aronia melanocarpa</i> .	3 to 6 ft.	Black.
<i>Benzoin aestivale</i> .	3 to 6 ft.	Scarlet.
<i>Berberis Thunbergii</i> .	2 to 3 ft.	Red.
<i>Callicarpa purpurea</i> .	2 to 3 ft.	Deep violet.
<i>Colutea arborescens</i> .	8 to 12 ft.	Bladder-like seed pods.
<i>Cornus alba sibirica</i> .	6 to 8 ft.	White.
<i>Cornus amomum</i> .	6 to 8 ft.	Black.
<i>Cornus mas</i> .	6 to 8 ft.	Scarlet.
<i>Cornus sanguinea</i> .	6 to 8 ft.	White.
<i>Elaeagnus angustifolia</i> .	12 to 15 ft.	Yellow.
<i>Elaeagnus longipes</i> .	3 to 6 ft.	Orange-red.
<i>Euonymus alatus</i> .	3 to 6 ft.	Red.
<i>Euonymus americanus</i> .	8 to 12 ft.	Scarlet and orange.
<i>Euonymus europaeus</i> .	8 to 12 ft.	Rosy red.
<i>Ilex verticillata</i> .	6 to 8 ft.	Red.
<i>Ligustrum amourense</i> .	6 to 8 ft.	Black.
<i>Ligustrum ibota</i> .	6 to 8 ft.	Blue-black.
<i>Ligustrum Regelianum</i> .	6 to 8 ft.	Black.
<i>Lonicera Bella albida</i> .	6 to 8 ft.	Red.
<i>Lonicera morrowi</i> .	6 to 8 ft.	Red.
<i>Lonicera ruprechtiana</i> .	3 to 6 ft.	Red.
<i>Rhamnus catharticus</i> .	8 to 12 ft.	Black.
<i>Rhus canadensis</i> .	3 to 6 ft.	Scarlet seed.
<i>Rhus copalina</i> .	3 to 6 ft.	Scarlet seed.
<i>Rhus glabra</i> .	6 to 8 ft.	Crimson seed.
<i>Rhus typhina</i> .	8 to 12 ft.	Scarlet seed.
<i>Rhus typhina lacinata</i> .	8 to 12 ft.	Scarlet seed.
<i>Sambucus canadensis</i> .	8 to 12 ft.	Reddish purple.
<i>Sambucus nigra</i> .	8 to 12 ft.	Purplish-black.
<i>Sambucus racemosa</i> .	8 to 12 ft.	Red.
<i>Symporicarpus racemosus</i> .	3 to 6 ft.	White.
<i>Viburnum dentatum</i> .	6 to 8 ft.	Black.
<i>Viburnum lantana</i> .	8 to 12 ft.	Red.
<i>Viburnum lentago</i> .	8 to 12 ft.	Bluish-black.
<i>Viburnum molle</i> .	6 to 8 ft.	Purplish-blue.
<i>Viburnum opulus</i> .	8 to 12 ft.	Red.

**SHRUBS WITH COLORED FOLIAGE.**

NAME.	HEIGHT.	COLOR OF FRUIT.
<i>Cornus stolonifera aurea</i> .	6 to 8 ft.	Yellow.
<i>Elaeagnus angustifolia</i> .	12 to 15 ft.	Silver.
<i>Elaeagnus longipes</i> .	3 to 6 ft.	Silvery.
<i>Euonymus alatus</i> .	3 to 6 ft.	Red in fall.
<i>Hamamelis</i> .	6 to 8 ft.	Bright red in fall.
<i>Hibiscus variegated</i> .	6 to 8 ft.	Variegated.
<i>Ligustrum ovalifolium aurea</i> .	3 to 6 ft.	Yellow.
<i>Philadelphus coronarius aureus</i>	2 to 3 ft.	Yellow.
<i>Physocarpus opulifolia luteus</i> .	6 to 8 ft.	Yellow.
<i>Rhus canadensis</i> .	3 to 6 ft.	Red in fall.
<i>Rhus copalina</i> .	3 to 6 ft.	Red in fall.
<i>Rhus glabra</i> .	6 to 8 ft.	Red in fall.
<i>Rhus glabra lacinata</i> .	6 to 8 ft.	Red in fall.
<i>Rhus typhina</i> .	8 to 12 ft.	Scarlet in fall.
<i>Rhus typhina lacinata</i> .	8 to 12 ft.	Yellow.
<i>Sambucus canadensis aurea</i> .	8 to 12 ft.	Silver and green.
<i>Sambucus nigra variegata</i> .	8 to 12 ft.	Purple in fall.
<i>Spiraea callosa</i> var. <i>Froebelli</i> .	2 to 3 ft.	Purple in fall.
<i>Stephanandra flexuosa</i> .	3 to 6 ft.	White and green.
<i>Weigela nana variegata</i> .	3 to 6 ft.	White and green.

**SHRUBS WITH COLORED BARK IN WINTER.**

NAME.	HEIGHT.	COLOR OF BARK.
<i>Cornus alba</i> .	6 to 8 ft.	Crimson.
<i>Cornus amomum</i> .	6 to 8 ft.	Purple.
<i>Cornus sanguinea</i> .	6 to 8 ft.	Deep red.
<i>Cornus stolonifera</i> .	6 to 8 ft.	Red and green.
<i>Cornus stolonifera aurea</i> .	6 to 8 ft.	Yellow.
<i>Elaeagnus angustifolia</i> .	12 to 14 ft.	Silvery.
<i>Elaeagnus longipes</i> .	3 to 6 ft.	Reddish-brown.
<i>Euonymus alatus</i> .	3 to 6 ft.	Corky bark.
<i>Kerria japonica</i> .	3 to 6 ft.	Green.
<i>Kerria japonica fl. pl.</i>	3 to 6 ft.	Green.

**SHRUBS WITH CUT OR LANCEOLATED FOLIAGE.**

NAME.	HEIGHT.
<i>Rhus glabra lacinata</i> .	6 to 8 ft.
<i>Rhus typhina lacinata</i> .	8 to 12 ft.
<i>Sambucus nigra lacinata</i> .	8 to 12 ft.

**SHRUBS FOR SHADY LOCATIONS.**

NAME.	HEIGHT.
<i>Berberis Thunbergii</i> .	2 to 3 ft.
<i>Ceanothus americanus</i> .	3 to 6 ft.
<i>Clethra alnifolia</i> .	3 to 6 ft.
<i>Cornus alba sibirica</i> .	6 to 8 ft.
<i>Cornus amomum</i> .	6 to 8 ft.
<i>Cornus sanguinea</i> .	6 to 8 ft.
<i>Cornus stolonifera</i> .	6 to 8 ft.
<i>Deutzia gracilis</i> .	2 to 3 ft.
<i>Deutzia lemonellii</i> .	3 to 6 ft.
<i>Forsythia</i> (in variety).	6 to 8 ft.
<i>Hydrangea arborescens</i> .	3 to 6 ft.
<i>Hypericum Henryi</i> .	3 to 6 ft.
<i>Ligustrum</i> (in variety).	6 to 8 ft.
<i>Rhus canadensis</i> .	3 to 6 ft.
<i>Ribes</i> (in variety).	6 to 8 ft.
<i>Rubus odoratus</i> .	3 to 6 ft.
<i>Symporicarpus racemosus</i> .	3 to 6 ft.
<i>Viburnum dentatum</i> .	6 to 8 ft.
<i>Viburnum lentago</i> .	8 to 12 ft.
<i>Viburnum tomentosum</i> .	6 to 8 ft.

# Ornamental Shrubs

**ABELIA**

*A. grandiflora*, S.—In the south this shrub is evergreen, but with us it sheds its leaves during the late winter. One of the most beautiful and satisfactory plants. Foliage is dark green and glossy, with a pronounced tinge of red in the young branches; a very graceful plant, covered with white flowers, tinged with pink. Should be given protection during winter in this climate.

Each Per 10  
18 to 24 inch..... \$0.85 \$7.50 .....

2 to 3 ft..... 1.35 12.50 .....

**ACANTHOPanax—Aralia**

*A. pentaphyllo*, S.—Shrub with long, slender branches and few spines. Fine for rocky slopes; foliage bright green, shiny. Flowers green in long umbels.

Each Per 10 Per 100  
2 to 3 ft..... \$0.70 \$6.00 \$50.00

3 to 4 ft..... .80 7.00 60.00

**AMORPHIA—False Indigo**

*A. fruticosa*, T.—A large, spreading bush with pinnate leaves and slender spikes of deep purple flowers; blooms in June, after most of the spring-flowering shrubs are over.

Each Per 10 Per 100  
2 to 3 ft..... \$0.55 \$4.50 \$36.00

3 to 4 ft..... .75 6.00 50.00

**AMYGDALUS—Almond**

A class of ornamental shrub or small tree introduced from the mountains of Asia Minor, and succeeding well in common garden soil. The flowers are very showy, produced in great abundance, and useful for their earliness. Fine plants to use in grouping or for lawns.

*A. nana rosea* (Double Pink), S.—Small double pink flowers borne in abundance in May.

Each Per 10  
1½ to 2 ft..... \$0.95 \$9.00 .....

2 to 3 ft..... 1.10 10.00 .....

3 to 4 ft..... 1.40 13.00 .....

*A. nana alba* (Double White), S.—Small double white flowers borne in abundance in May.

Each Per 10  
1½ to 2 ft..... \$0.95 \$9.00 .....

2 to 3 ft..... 1.10 10.00 .....

3 to 4 ft..... 1.40 13.00 .....

**ARONIA—Chokeberry**

*A. arbutifolia*, S.—Upright habit; very pretty in April and May with an abundance of white flowers; its fruit carries well into the winter.

Each Per 10

18 to 24 in..... \$0.65 \$6.00 .....

2 to 3 ft..... .75 7.00 .....

*A. Melanocarpa* (*nigra*).—Black-fruited form of above.

Each Per 10

2 to 3 ft..... \$0.65 \$6.00 .....

3 to 4 ft..... .75 7.00 .....

**BENZOIN—Spice Bush**

*B. aestivallis*.—An attractive shrub, valued for its handsome flowers, which come before the leaves in early spring. The foliage turns bright yellow in autumn. Fruit scarlet and conspicuous.

Each Per 10 Per 100

2 to 3 ft..... \$0.70 \$6.50 \$60.00

**BERBERIS—Barberry**

*B. Thunbergii*, D.—From Japan. A very pretty species of dwarf habit, small foliage, changing to a beautiful coppery red in autumn. Valuable as an ornamental as well as bardy hedge.

Each Per 10 Per 100

12 to 15 in..... \$0.35 \$3.00 \$25.00

15 to 18 in..... .45 4.00 35.00

18 to 24 in..... .60 5.50 50.00

24 to 30 in..... .70 6.50 60.00

30 to 36 in..... .80 7.50 70.00

*B. Thunbergii*, dwarf (Box Barberry).—A dwarf form of *Berberis Thunbergii* recently introduced. Makes a small hedge very compact. Takes the place of "Boxwood" where the Boxwood does not thrive.

Each Per 10 Per 100

12 to 15 in..... \$0.45 \$4.00 \$35.00

3-year-old plants..... .60 5.50 50.00

Shrubs Continued on Page 26

# Landscape Views



Sunken Gardens, from entrance, Sunset Hill

Country Club, St. Louis County, Mo. Plants supplied by "Webers."



Sunken Garden, from veranda, Sunset Hill

Country Club, St. Louis County, Missouri. Plants Supplied by "Webers."



Evergreens supplied by "Webers."

Barnickel Chemical Co., Webster Groves, Mo. Tennis Court and Laboratory Buildings in rear.



*Juniperus Pfitzeriana furnished by "Webers."* Barnickel Chemical Co., Webster Groves, Mo.



Dwarf Mountain Pine, in front group.

*Juniperus Pfitzeriana*, in rear group. Supplied by "Webers."



*Platanus Orientalis* on Kingshighway Boulevard, St. Louis, Mo. Supplied by "Webers."



Window Boxes and foundation planting.

Sunset Hill Country Club, Bath Houses. Plants supplied by "Webers."



*Juniperus Virginiana Glauca*. Blue Juniper. The best of the blue Evergreens.

**BUDDLEIA—Butterfly Bush**

*B. davidii magnifica.* S.—A most beautiful shrub and one that should be in every garden. A splendid shrub for park planting. It makes large shrubs even from small plants the first season. Single plants will often have 50 or more flower spikes the first year. The second year after planting it generally begins to bloom in June and continues throughout the summer until frost nips it. The flowers are produced on long, graceful stems that terminate in tapering panicles of beautiful lilac-colored flowers of miniature size and borne by the hundred, on flower heads frequently 10 inches long. This admirable shrub should be classed as semi-herbaceous, as it sometimes freezes back to the ground in severe winters, but comes up again from the roots. A mulch of manure, leaves or other suitable material should be given before heavy freezing weather sets in. You should try some of these; you will be delighted with them.

Each Per 10 Per 100

2-year-old plants..... \$0.60 \$5.50 \$50.00

**CALICARPA**

*C. purpurea.* D.—A pretty shrub with dense hairy foliage and showy flowers in small racemes.

Each Per 10 Per 100

18 to 24 in..... \$0.50 \$4.50 \$40.00

24 to 30 in..... .60 5.50 50.00

**CALYCANTHUS—Carolina Allspice**

*C. floridana.* M.—A well-known native bush, bearing double, purple, fragrant flowers.

Each Per 10 Per 100

18 to 24 in..... \$0.55 \$5.00 \$45.00

2 to 3 ft..... .70 6.50 60.00

3 to 4 ft..... .80 7.50 70.00

**CARYOPTERIS (Blue Spirea.)**

*C. incana (Mastacanthus).* (Blue Spirea). D.—A handsome, hardy perennial plant recently introduced from China. It is of a vigorous growth, producing flowers in great profusion the whole length of its branches, even young plants in small pots flowering freely. The color is of a rich lavender or sky blue. A valuable plant either for bedding or pot culture

Each Per 10 Per 100

2-year..... \$0.60 \$5.50 \$50.00

**CEANOOTHUS—New Jersey Tea**

*C. americanus.* S.—A low bush, an early bloomer, small white flowers in great profusion.

Each Per 10 Per 100

18 to 24 in..... \$0.70 \$6.50 \$60.00

**CEPHALANTHUS—Button Bush**

*C. occidentalis.* S.—A native shrub with globular heads of white flowers in July.

Each Per 10 Per 100

2 to 3 ft..... \$0.50 \$4.50 \$40.00

3 to 4 ft..... .60 5.50 50.00

**CLETHRHA—Sweet Pepper Bush**

*C. alnifolia.* S.—A pretty little shrub that blossoms freely for several weeks in summer; very fragrant white flowers, in slender racemes; an excellent honey plant for bees.

Each Per 10 Per 100

18 to 24 in..... \$0.50 \$4.50 \$40.00

24 to 30 in..... .60 5.50 50.00

**COLUTEA—Bladder Senna**

*C. arborescens* (Tree Colutea). L.—July. Foliage compound, of a pleasing green; flowers pea-shaped, yellow and brownish red, followed by showy, curiously inflated, reddish seed pods. This is the shrub which grows native on Mount Vesuvius, and the last one seen in ascending the crater.

Each Per 10 Per 100

2 to 3 ft..... \$0.50 \$4.50 \$40.00

3 to 4 ft..... .60 5.50 50.00

4 to 5 ft..... .80 7.50 .....

**CORNUS—Cornel or Dogwood**

*C. alba sibirica* (Siberian Red Dogwood). M.—A possible form of the *Cornus Sanguinea*, with intensely colored bark of the deepest crimson. Fine.

Each Per 10 Per 100

18 to 24 in..... \$0.40 \$3.50 \$30.00

2 to 3 ft..... .45 4.00 36.00

3 to 4 ft..... .55 5.00 45.00

*C. Amomum (sericea)* (Silky Dogwood). S.—Varies in height according to conditions, from 3 to 10 feet. Purplish branches and black fruit in winter. Flowers in dense cymes, greenish white in early summer.

Each Per 10 Per 100

2 to 3 ft..... \$0.45 \$4.00 \$36.00

3 to 4 ft..... .55 5.00 45.00

*C. mas.* (Cornelian Cherry.) M.—April. A small tree or large shrub with showy, yellow flowers in early spring, followed by deep scarlet fruit.

Each Per 10 Per 100

2 to 3 ft..... \$0.50 \$4.50 \$40.00

3 to 4 ft..... .60 5.50 50.00

*C. sanguinea* (Red Dogwood). M.—June. Flowers greenish white, in flat cymes, followed by white fruit; bark deep red and very attractive in winter. When planted with other shrubs, the effect in winter is very striking. As a single lawn shrub it is well adapted, owing to its low branching habit and ornamental broad foliage. One of the best.

Each Per 10 Per 100

2 to 3 ft..... \$0.45 \$4.00 \$36.00

3 to 4 ft..... .55 5.00 45.00

*C. stolonifera* (Wild Red Dogwood). M.—A native species with smooth, slender branches, which are usually red in winter.

Each Per 10 Per 100

2 to 3 ft..... \$0.45 \$4.00 \$36.00

3 to 4 ft..... .55 5.00 45.00

*C. stolonifera aurea* (Yellow Branched Dogwood). M.—A very pretty shrub for winter color effect, bark bright yellow.

Each Per 10 Per 100

2 to 3 ft..... \$0.50 4.50 40.00

3 to 4 ft..... .60 5.50 50.00

**CORYLUS—Hazel or Filbert**

*C. americana* (American Hazel). M.—The common American Hazel.

Each Per 10 Per 100

2 to 3 ft..... \$0.65 \$5.75 \$50.00

**CYDONIA—Japan Quince or Fire Bush**

*C. japonica.* M.—Flowers very abundant, brilliant crimson scarlet. Fine for bedding.

Each Per 10 Per 100

18 to 24 in..... \$0.60 \$5.50 \$50.00

2 to 3 ft..... .80 7.50 70.00

**DESMODIUM**

*D. penduliflorum.*—A low-growing shrub with rose-colored flowers in September. Dies to the ground in winter.

Each Per 10 Per 100

2-year plants..... \$0.60 \$5.50 \$50.00

**DEUTZIA**

Showy Japanese shrubs of the highest ornamental merit, and adapted to all good soils. Their clean foliage, upright, dense growth, free flowering nature, renders them especially valuable.

**Prices unless otherwise noted:**

Each Per 10 Per 100

2 to 3 ft..... \$0.45 \$4.00 \$36.00

3 to 4 ft..... .55 5.00 45.00

**A Practical Hand-Book of Trees, Shrubs, Vines and Herbaceous Perennials**

By John Kirkegaard

This practical reference book gives valuable information regarding TREES, SHRUBS, PERENNIALS, EVERGREENS, ETC. Gives valuable planting instructions and plans for the beautification of grounds. Gives adequate space to articles on insect pests, plants for certain purposes, planting, pruning, spraying and cultivation.

By SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT with the publishers we can now offer to our patrons copies of this valuable book for \$2.00, postage paid. Regular prices, postage paid, \$2.71.

We offer this book as a premium to anyone purchasing fifty-dollars (\$50.00) worth or more of ornamental trees, shrubs, vines and perennials in one order, spring 1924. This offer does not apply on orders for fruit trees, small fruit plants, roses or greenhouse plants, insecticides and spray pumps or on special collections.

*D. scabra candidissima* (Double White). M.—Very pretty pure white.

*D. scabra crenata.* M.—The beautiful white single-flowered species that is a mass of bloom in June. Often preferred to the double sorts.

*D. pride of Rochester.* M.—A fine double variety, rather earlier than *D. Crenata*. Flower pink in bud, white when fully expanded.

*D. rosea plena* (Double Pink). M.—All the Deutzias are valuable and very profuse bloomers in the sixth month. This is one of the prettiest, tall-growing varieties.

*D. scabra.* M.—A vigorous grower with rough, dull green foliage and clusters of showy double bell-shaped flowers, in June and July.

*D. Watereri.* M.—A new white variety from England, with larger and more double flowers.

*D. gracilis* (Dwarf). D.—A low bush, three or four feet in diameter; flowers pure white and graceful. One of the prettiest and most popular small shrubs. Fine for winter forcing.

Each Per 10 Per 100

12 to 15 in..... \$0.45 \$4.00 \$36.00

15 to 18 in..... .55 5.00 45.00

*D. lemoinei.* S.—A hybrid obtained by Mons. Lemoine, of France, by crossing the well-known *Deutzia Gracilis* with *Deutzia Parviflora*. Flowers pure white, borne on stout branches, which are of upright growth. Habit dwarf and free-flowering. A decided acquisition.

Each Per 10 Per 100

18 to 24 in..... \$0.60 \$5.50 \$50.00

24 to 30 in..... .80 7.50 70.00

**DIERVILLA**

*D. Sessilifolia (Lutea).* S.—Loose clusters small yellow flowers in June. A good shrub for a shady position on account of its fresh green foliage. Grows three to four feet high.

Each Per 10 Per 100

2 to 2½ ft..... \$0.55 \$5.00 \$45.00

**DIERVILLA—Weigela**

See Weigelia, page 31.

**ELEAGNUS—Oleaster**

*E. longipea* (Also "edulis" or "multiflora"). S.—A handsome, shapely, silver-leaved shrub, with an ornamental, reddish brown bark in winter; perfectly hardy and easy to grow; the bright yellow flowers appear in June on long stalks, but the greatest value of the shrub is in the fruit, which is produced in the greatest abundance along the whole length of the branches, oval in shape and about one-half inch long; color deep orange red; very showy and attractive. The fruit is not only very ornamental, but has sprightly, sharp, pleasant flavor, and makes a delicious sauce when cooked.

Each Per 10 Per 100

18 to 24 in..... \$0.60 \$5.50 \$50.00

2 to 3 ft..... .70 6.50 60.00

*E. angustifolia* (Russian Olive). T.—A large shrub, sometimes of tree form, with long, narrow, silvery green foliage. The flowers are yellow followed by yellow fruit.

Each Per 10 Per 100

2 to 3 ft..... \$0.50 \$4.50 \$40.00

3 to 4 ft..... .60 5.50 50.00

**EUONYMUS—Strawberry or Spindle Tree**

*E. alatus* (Cork-barked Euonymus). S.—Dwarf compact habit; wood very corky; leaves small; fruit red. Foliage turns bright red in fall. One of the very finest shrubs for autumn effect.

Each Per 10 Per 100

2 to 3 ft..... \$0.90 \$8.50 \$80.00

3 to 4 ft..... 1.00 9.50 90.00

*E. americanus* (American Burning Bush). Very conspicuous in the autumn and winter when loaded with scarlet seed-pods, from which the orange colored berries hang on slender threads.

Each Per 10 Per 100

3 to 4 ft..... \$0.70 \$6.50 \$60.00

*E. Bungeanus.* L.—Very attractive on account of its rather large, yellowish fruit, which is borne profusely and remains so long upon the branches.

Each Per 10 Per 100

3 to 4 ft..... \$0.70 \$6.50 \$60.00

*E. europaeus* (European Burning Bush). L.—From Europe, and a favorite in old gardens; of good size, with rosy-red pods.

Each Per 10 Per 100

2 to 3 ft..... \$0.60 \$5.50 \$50.00

3 to 4 ft..... .90 8.50 80.00

**EXOCORDA—Pearl Bush**

*E. grandiflora.* L.—A very hardy and handsome shrub from Northern China and Japan. Pure white flowers in clusters, on light wiry branches. Unexpanded buds are like small, round beads of pearly whiteness.

Each Per 10

3 to 4 ft..... \$0.90 \$8.50

# Hardy Shrubs



PHILADELPHUS  
(Mock Orange)



SYRINGA  
(Lilac)



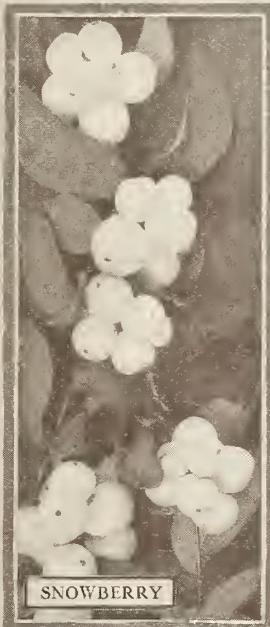
FORSYTHIA  
(Golden Bell)



DEUTZIA



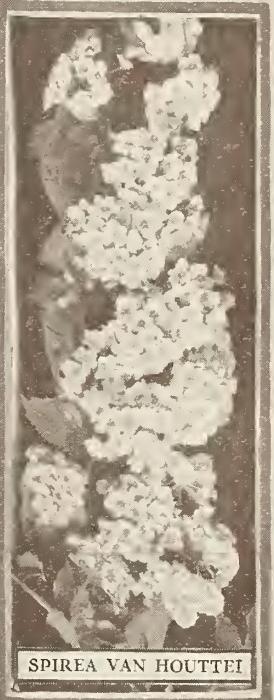
LONICERA TARTARICA  
(Bush Honeysuckle)



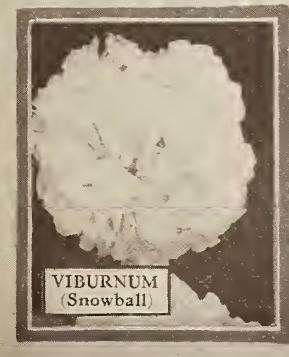
SNOWBERRY



TAMARIX



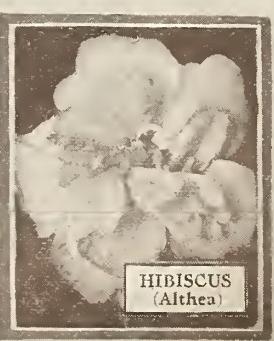
SPIREA VAN HOUTTEI



VIBURNUM  
(Snowball)



WEIGELIA  
(Diervilla)



HIBISCUS  
(Althea)

**FORSYTHIA—Golden Bell**

Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 ft.	\$0.45	\$4.00 \$36.00
3 to 4 ft.	.55	5.00 45.00
<i>F. intermedia</i> . M.—A form with erect, arching branches, foliage resembling <i>Viridissima</i> and flowers like <i>Fortunei</i> . Very free-flowering.		

*F. suspensa*. M.—A very early and showy spring bloomer; flowers bright yellow; branches long and slender.

*F. Fortunii*. M.—Grows upright; foliage deep green; flowers bright yellow.

*F. viridissima*. M.—A fine hardy shrub. Leaves and bark deep green; flowers yellow. Very early in spring.

**HALEIA TETRAPTERA**

See Deciduous Trees.

**HAMAMELIS—Witch Hazel**

*H. virginica*. M.—A tall shrub; yellow flowers; late in fall, just before the leaves fall. Foliage changes to bright colors in the fall.

Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 ft.	\$0.70	\$6.50 \$60.00
3 to 4 ft.	.90	8.50 80.00

**HIBISCUS SYRIACUS—Althea or****Rose of Sharon**

These are very fine, hardy, free-growing, flowering shrubs, of very easy cultivation, and very desirable on account of their late summer blooming. Should be in every garden. Our collection comprises a great variety of colors and shades. (See descriptions below.)

*H. nemoneflora*. L.—Very large flower, measuring 3½ to 4 inches across; semi-double, red with a very deep red base on outer petals. Stamens showing prominently.

*H. ardens*. L.—Double violet, 2½ to 3 inches across flower; petals quilled; vigorous; very fine.

*H. boule de feu*. L.—Large flowers, very double, well formed, light rose; petals flecked at base with cardinal; one of the finest reds.

*H. duchesse de Brabant*. L.—Large, reddish lilac flowers.

*H. Jean d'Arc*. L.—One of the best; flowers pure white, double; strong grower.

*H. Lady Stanley*. L.—Very double, white with beautiful blush markings, cardinal base

*H. paoninaflora*. L.—Double, bright rose, dwarf grower, free flowering.

*H. purpurea*. L.—Purple, semi-double, showing cardinal base.

*H. Snowdrift*.—Pure white. Single.

*H. Compte D'Hauault*.—Semi-double. Red-purplish color.

*H. Pulcherrima*.—Very large, double white shaded to pink, petals broad with cardinal base, inner petals quilled.

*H. souv. Chas. Breton*.—Single purple.

*H. variagata fl. pl.* M.—Variegated leaves, flowers very double, seldom open.

Each	Per 10	Per 100
18 to 24 in.	\$0.40	\$3.50 \$30.00
2 to 3 ft.	.50	4.50 40.00
3 to 4 ft.	.60	5.50 50.00

**HYDRANGEA**

*H. arborescens*. S.—This beautiful shrub is being sent out under various names, as "Snowball Hydrangea," "Hills of Snow," etc. This new American Hydrangea is believed to be the most beautiful, hardy flowering shrub introduced for many years.

The plant attains a height of five or six feet, with about the same breadth, is far more graceful than the old form of Hydrangea Arborescens. Flowers are borne in large trusses, beautifully formed and of dazzling whiteness, rendering it a plant of peerless beauty. Seems to do best in rather damp or shady location.

The flowers, when cut, remain in good condition a long time, thus making the plant especially useful for cut flowers.

Each	Per 10	Per 100
18 to 24 in.	\$0.60	\$5.50 \$50.00
2 to 3 ft.	.70	6.50 60.00

*H. paniculata grandiflora* (Bush Shape). M.—This is one of the most valuable hardy shrubs in cultivation. It attains a height of six to eight feet, and is perfectly hardy in all parts of the country. The flowers are white, borne in immense pyramidal panicles nearly a foot in length. It commences flowering in July and continues until November.

This is the finest flowering shrub for cemetery planting we know of.

Each	Per 10	Per 100
18 to 24 in.	\$0.60	\$5.50 \$50.00
2 to 3 ft.	.70	6.50 60.00

*H. paniculata grandiflora* (Tree Shape). M.—These are fine specimen plants, four to five feet high, trained to tree shape, with about three feet of straight stem and nice shaped heads. Should bloom profusely the first year.

Each	Per 10	Per 100
3 to 4 ft.	\$1.50	.....

*H. paniculata* (Type) M.—One of the most useful flowering shrubs. Flowers in large panicles on erect stems. They turn from white to a beautiful pink and red as fall approaches. The foliage is deep green and is always good. Aug. and Sept.

Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 ft.	\$0.85	\$8.00 .....
<i>H. querifolia</i> . M.—Foliage large, very dark green, shaped like oak leaves. Flowers in flat clusters, tinted with yellow. An interesting shrub.		
Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 ft.	1.75	.....

**HYPERICUM—St. John's Wort**

*H. Henryi*.—A new hardy St. John's Wort of shrubby habit, growing from 2½ to 4 feet high, producing masses of large clear yellow flowers during July and August, and retaining its neat foliage until late in the autumn.

Each	Per 10	Per 100
18 to 24 in.	\$0.50	\$4.50 \$40.00

**ILEX—Black Alder or Winterberry**

*I. verticillata*. M.—Hardy native shrub, with attractive foliage and habit. Very ornamental in autumn and winter when covered with brilliant red berries.

Each	Per 10	Per 100
18 to 24 in.	\$0.60	\$5.50 \$50.00

2 to 3 ft.	.70	6.50 60.00
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**JASMINUM**

*J. nudiflorum*.—Branches flexible, green, desirable, hardy deciduous climber, thrives in almost any situation and grows with great rapidity; yellow flowers.

*J. officinale*.—Pure white fragrant flowers. A splendid climber for a sheltered position.

Each	Per 10	Per 100
2-year plants	\$0.50	\$4.50 \$40.00

**LAGERSTROEMIA—Crepe Myrtle**

*L. Indica rosea*. M.—Flowers bright pink, very handsome; petals curled, on long claws; panicle many-flowered, summer blooming. Not hardy here without protection.

*L. indica rubra*. M.—Description the same as *Rosea* with red flowers.

*L. indica alba*. M.—Description the same as *Rosea* and *Rubra* with white flowers.

Each	Per 10	Per 100
18 to 24 in.	\$0.70	\$6.50 \$60.00

2 to 3 ft.	.80	9.50 70.00
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**LIGUSTRUM—Privet**

The Privet is now one of the best known shrubs, both for hedging and for ornamental planting on the lawn. All of the varieties offered have merit, some for their foliage, some for their berries. They are almost evergreen and of dense habit and bear shearing to any extent.

*L. amourense* (North). (Amour River Privet.) A distinct type which has been found hardy in the North. Foliage and habit of growth almost identical with the variety grown in the South. Flowers white, fruit black.

Each	Per 10	Per 100
18 to 24 in.	\$0.30	\$2.50 \$20.00
2 to 3 ft.	.35	3.00 24.00

3 to 4 ft.	.45	4.00 32.00
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*L. Ibotae*. M.—The form is spreading, with curving branches. Foliage grayish green; flowers pure white, seeds bluish-black. A good border shrub and hedge plant.

Each	Per 10	Per 100
18 to 24 in.	\$0.30	\$2.50 \$20.00

2 to 3 ft.	.35	3.00 24.00
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*L. Ibotae regelianum*. (Regal's Privet.) M.—A fine, hardy variety, desirable when grown singly as a specimen, or in mass planting; also suitable for hedges. This is one of the berried varieties.

Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 ft.	\$0.60	\$5.50 \$50.00

*L. ovalifolium*. (California Privet.) M.—A vigorous, hardy variety, of fine habit and foliage nearly evergreen. Makes a desirable ornamental shrub as well as hedge. California Privet has long been recognized as one of the very best plants for hedge purposes, as it is remarkable for its beautiful, dark green, glossy foliage, its quick, strong and symmetrical growth, its freedom from insects and scale, and its ability to withstand pruning and trimming into any desired shape. Our stock comprises upwards of 100,000 plants in the various sizes.

Per 10	Per 100	Per 1000
12 to 15 in.	\$0.60	\$5.50 \$50.00

15 to 18 in.	.70	6.50 60.00
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*P. lemoinei*. M.—A charming variety of upright growth; flowers small yellowish white, fragrant, completely covering the plant.

Each	Per 10	Per 100
18 to 24 in.	\$0.45	\$4.00 \$36.00

2 to 3 ft.	.60	5.50 50.00
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*L. ovalifolium aureum* (Golden).—Same habit of growth as California privet but not as strong a grower. Foliage golden.

Each	Per 10	Per 100
18 to 24 in.	\$0.50	\$4.50 \$40.00

*L. vulgaris* (English Privet). M.—Grayish green leaves, white flowers and black fruit. Very hardy.

Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 ft.	\$0.45	\$4.00 \$36.00

3 to 4 ft. .... .50 4.50 40.00

**LONICERA TARTARICA—Upright Honeysuckle**

Prices unless otherwise noted:

Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 ft.	\$0.45	\$4.00 \$36.00

3 to 4 ft.	.50	4.50 40.00
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*L. tartarica rubra*. M.—Pink flowers, which contrast beautifully with the foliage. June.

*L. ledebourii*. S.—A distinct species with red flowers in May.

*L. morrowi*. M.—A fine variety from Japan; valuable for its handsome red fruit.

*L. ruprechtiana*. S.—A fine variety from Manchuria, especially valuable for its showy red fruit.

*L. tartarica alba*, M.—Creamy white, fragrant flowers; forms a high bush. May and June.

*L. tartarica grandiflora rosea*. M.—A beautiful shrub, very vigorous, and producing bright red flowers striped with white in June.

*L. fragrantissima*. M.—In sheltered situations the dark green leaves of this shrub are retained nearly all winter. Its pretty pink and white flowers are numerous, but not very showy. Delightful fragrance. It is easily trained into a handsome bush.

Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 ft.	\$0.35	\$3.00 \$25.00

*L. piliata*.—Of the same general habit as *Lonicera Nitida*, but with slightly larger foliage; also a most desirable dwarf nearly evergreen shrub.

Each	Per 10	Per 100
2-year plants	\$0.35	\$3.00 \$25.00

**PHILADELPHUS—Syringa or Mock Orange**

For grouping with other shrubs, forming large screens or hedges which may not require pruning, or used as single specimen lawn plants they are desirable. They will bear heavy pruning and quickly resume their free, semi-pendulous, picturesque effect.

Prices, unless otherwise noted:

Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 ft.	\$0.45	\$4.00 \$36.00

3 to 4 ft.	.55	5.00 45.00
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*P. coronarius* (Mock Orange). L.—Early June. Fragrant pure white flowers, in dense clusters so numerous as to bear the branches down when flowering. One of the best.

*P. coronarius flore plena* (Double-flowered Syringa). L.—Partially double flowers; very fragrant.

*P. coronarius grandiflorus* (Large Flowering). L.—Has showy large flowers, slightly fragrant; branches somewhat straggling.

*P. coronarius lewisi* (Gordon's Syringa). L.—Vigorous grower and profuse bloomer; flowers slightly fragrant; late bloomer.

*P. coronarius aureus* (Golden Syringa). D.—A dense growing form, with clear, golden-yellow foliage well retained in color all summer. One of the best golden-foliated shrubs offered.

Each	Per 10	Per 100
12 to 15 in.	\$0.60	\$5.50 \$50.00

15 to 18 in.	.70	6.50 60.00
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*P. lemoinei*. M.—A charming variety of upright growth; flowers small yellowish white, fragrant, completely covering the plant.

Each	Per 10	Per 100
18 to 24 in.	\$0.45	\$4.00 \$36.00

2 to 3 ft.	.60	5.50 50.00
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*P. opulifolius* (Spirea). (Nine Bark). M.—A strong-growing shrub with white flowers.

# HEDGE PLANTS



ARBORVITAE EVERGREEN HEDGE



CALIFORNIA PRIVET HEDGE



BERBERIS THUNBERGII



SPIREA VAN HOUTTEI HEDGE



A COMPLETED HOME



ALTHEA HEDGE

**POTENTILLA—Cinquefoil**

*P. fruticosa*. D.—A good dwarf shrub with dense narrow foliage, gray-green leaves with numerous single yellow flowers throughout the summer. Particularly good for swamps and rocky places.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
12 to 18 in.	\$0.50	\$4.50	\$40.00
18 to 24 in.	.70	6.50	60.00

**RHAMNUS**

*R. catharticus*. (Buckthorn).—A stiff, twiggy shrub with white flowers in June and July, succeeded by black berries. Splendid for massing in parks and public grounds.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
3 to 4 ft.	\$0.50	\$4.50	\$40.00

**RHODOTYPOS—White Kerria**

*R. kerrioides*. L.—A choice and rare Japanese shrub, recently introduced. It is a slender branched bush, with very pretty, deeply veined leaves, and pure white flowers, borne at intervals all summer.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 ft.	\$0.70	\$6.50	\$60.00
3 to 4 ft.	.80	7.50	70.00

**RHUS—Sumach**

*R. canadensis* (aromatica) (Fragrant Sumach). S.—A native variety, exhaling a strong odor. Flowers greenish white; leaves lobed.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
18 to 24 in.	\$0.60	\$5.50	\$50.00
2 to 3 ft.	.70	6.50	60.00

*R. copallina* (Dwarf Sumach). S.—Shining green foliage, changing to rich crimson in autumn; greenish yellow flowers in August.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 ft.	\$0.60	\$5.50	\$50.00
3 to 4 ft.	.80	7.50	70.00

*R. cotinus* (Purple Fringe). L.—A much admired small tree or shrub for its curious fringe of hair-like flowers that cover the whole surface of the plant in middle summer.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
3 to 4 ft.	\$1.25	\$11.00	\$100.00
4 to 5 ft.	1.75	16.00	150.00

*R. glabra* (Smooth Sumach). L.—Very effective in autumn with its crimson seeds and foliage.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 ft.	\$0.45	\$3.75	\$32.00
3 to 4 ft.	.55	4.50	40.00

*R. glabra lacinata* (Cut-leaved). M.—A variety with deeply cut, fern-like foliage. An elegant plant for groups on the lawn.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
15 to 18 in.	\$0.60	\$5.50	\$50.00
18 to 24 in.	.80	7.50	70.00

*R. typhina* (Staghorn Sumach). L.—A large shrub or tree, brilliant foliage and scarlet fruit in autumn.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 ft.	\$0.45	\$4.00	\$32.00
3 to 4 ft.	.50	4.50	40.00

*R. typhina lacinata* (Staghorn Sumach). L.—A large shrub or tree, brilliant foliage and scarlet fruit in autumn. A very pretty effect among shrubby collections.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 ft.	\$0.50	\$4.50	\$40.00
3 to 4 ft.	.60	5.50	50.00

**RIBES—Currant**

Vigorous, remarkably healthy plants of easiest culture. Besides this ornamental foliage and flowers, the fruit of several of the varieties is showy and very attractive. Valuable for grouping as a class or with other shrubs.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 ft.	\$0.60	\$5.50	\$50.00

*R. gordoniianum* (Gordon's Currant). M.—May and June. A valuable hybrid with orange-red flowers in showy spikes. Very choice.

*R. odoratum* (aureum) (Missouri Currant). M.—May. Golden yellow, spicy fragrant flowers in showy racemes. Foliage shining and glabrous, taking on showy autumnal coloring.

**ROBENIA—Locust or Acacia**

*R. hispida* (Rose or Moss Locust). M.—A native shrub of spreading, irregular growth. Flowers rose-colored in long clusters in June and at intervals through the summer.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 ft.	\$0.80	\$7.50	\$70.00
3 to 4 ft.	1.00	9.50	90.00

**RUBUS—Bramble**

*R. odoratus* (Flowering Raspberry). S.—Foliage large; flowers pretty rosy-purple.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 ft.	\$0.50	\$4.50	\$40.00

**SAMBUCUS—Elder**

Rapid growing shrubs with ornamental foliage, flowers and fruit. Will thrive in all soils, but give best fruiting results in that of a moist nature. The Golden Elder is one of the finest golden-leaved shrubs, and is very useful. It shows its color best on a dry soil.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 ft.	\$0.60	\$5.50	\$50.00
3 to 4 ft.	.80	7.50	70.00

*S. canadensis* (Common American Elder). L.—Broad panicles of white flowers in June; reddish purple berries in autumn. A well-known native shrub.

*S. canadensis aurea* (Golden). L.—A beautiful golden-foliated form. Very useful for foliage effect.

*S. nigra* (Black-berried Elder). L.—Of medium growth, with purplish-black berries in September.

*S. nigra lacinata* (Cut-leaved). L.—Deeply cut foliage.

*S. nigra variagata* (Variegated). L.—Foliage beautifully variegated with silver and green.

*S. racemosus* (Red-berried Elder). L.—White flowers in panicles in spring, followed by bright red berries.

**SPIREA—Meadow Sweet**

An indispensable class of small to medium-sized shrubs, embracing a wide range of foliage, habit of growth, color of flowers and season of blooming. All of easiest culture in all soils.

Prices on following varieties:

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 ft.	\$0.45	\$4.00	\$36.00
3 to 4 ft.	.55	5.00	45.00

*S. Billardi*. M.—Medium sized shrub, producing spiky panicles of flowers, bright rose color.

*S. Douglasii*. M.—Immense terminal spikes or deep rose-colored flowers. One of the best.

*S. Fontenayii alba*. M.—A pretty variety, with white flowers in summer. Upright grower.

*S. Fontenayii rosea*. M.—Of same habit as Font. alba but flowers are rosy-white.

*S. pulifolia*. (See Physocarpus.)

*S. salicifolia* (Willow-leaved). M.—Long, narrow, pointed leaves, and rose-colored flowers in June and July.

*S. Van Houtte*. M.—The grandest of all the Spireas. It is a beautiful ornament for the lawn at any season, but when in flower it is a complete fountain of white bloom, the foliage hardly showing. Clusters of twenty to thirty flat, white florets make up the racemes, and these clusters are set close along the drooping stems. Perfectly hardy and an early bloomer.

Special varieties quoted below:

*S. Burmiana*. S.—A spreading, low bush, with dark leaves brightened by corymbs of pretty, light pink flowers in May, and at intervals all summer.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
12 to 18 in.	\$0.45	\$4.00	\$36.00
18 to 24 in.	.60	5.50	50.00

*S. bumalda* Anthony Waterer. D.—A new crimson-flowered variety; one of the most beautiful of dwarf flowering shrubs. It makes a low, compact bush, 15 to 18 inches high, and is covered nearly the whole growing season with large umbels of deep crimson flowers. Perfectly hardy, it makes a fine, compact plant for low clumps or for bedding purposes. Grown as a pot plant, it is a fine plant for house decorations.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
12 to 18 in.	\$0.50	\$4.50	\$40.00
18 to 24 in.	.60	5.50	50.00

*S. Callosa* var. *Froebelli*. D.—Flowers bright rosy-red, in flat umbels. This is one of our finest Spireas, excellent as a border shrub. Foliage turns purple in the fall. Branches willowy. Should be in every garden.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
12 to 18 in.	\$0.50	\$4.50	\$40.00
18 to 24 in.	.60	5.50	50.00

*S. callosa alba*. D.—Of compact growth, with upright branches, crowded with large, flat clusters of white flowers nearly all summer.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
12 to 18 in.	\$0.50	\$4.50	\$40.00
18 to 24 in.	.60	5.50	50.00

*S. colossa superba*. Flowers deep rose-red. A fine garden variety.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
18 to 24 in.	\$0.50	\$4.50	\$40.00
24 to 30 in.	.60	5.50	50.00

*S. Margarita* (Margarets). M.—Flowers soft pink. A plant of free growth, which should be allowed plenty of room to develop; it carries a great quantity of bloom.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
18 to 24 in.	\$0.55	\$5.00	\$45.00
24 to 30 in.	.60	5.50	50.00

*S. Multiflora arguta*. S.—Of dwarf habit; flowers clear white. The best early-flowering White Spirea. Early May.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
18 to 24 in.	\$0.50	\$4.50	\$40.00
24 to 30 in.	.60	5.50	50.00

*S. prunifolia*. M.—Very distinct, with numerous small, double white flowers, blooming early.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
18 to 24 in.	\$0.45	\$4.00	\$36.00
2 to 3 ft.	.60	5.50	50.00

*S. Reevesiana* (Lance-leaved—Single). M.—One of the most ornamental; showy flowers, pure white, in umbels and very numerous.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
18 to 24 in.	\$0.45	\$4.00	\$36.00
2 to 3 ft.	.60	5.50	50.00

*S. Reevesiana* (Horn plena) (Lance-leaved—Double). M.—A perfect gem, each individual flower as double as a Ranunculus and very conspicuous.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
18 to 24 in.	\$0.45	\$4.00	\$36.00
2 to 3 ft.	.60	5.50	50.00

**STYRAX**

*S. flexuosa*. D.—A beautiful low shrub with very ornamental deep green, dense foliage. Branches spreading and drooping. Flowers insignificant, in small terminal panicles. Freezes back during the winter.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
18 to 24 in.	\$0.50	\$4.50	\$36.00

**SYMPHORICARPUS—St. Peter's Wort**

*S. racemosus* (Snowberry). S.—Flowers inconspicuous, rose-colored in June and July; leaves thin, dark green; fruits large, milk-white, clustered: persistent until late in winter.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 ft.	\$0.75	\$6.75	.....

*S. josikea* (Hungarian Lilac). M.—A fine distinct species of tree-like growth, with dark shining leaves and purple flowers in June, after the other Lilacs have done blooming. Esteemed for its fine habit and foliage.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
3 to 4 ft.	\$1.00	\$9.00	.....



## Ornamental Shrubs—Continued

### SYRINGA—Single or Double Varieties

For a number of years we have been collecting the finer varieties of "Foreign Lilacs" from various sources and believe we now have as fine a collection as can be found anywhere.

The great improvement in the Lilac in the last eight or ten years has been marvelous. No park or large ground is now complete without a good collection of these delightful novelties. The flowers so far surpass the old varieties that there is no comparison, excepting that they are of the Lilac family.

The letter "S" denotes single flowers.

The letter "D" denotes double flowers.

### NAMED VARIETIES OF LILACS

Aline Moquery (S).—Dwarf. Dark purplish-red.  
Belle de Nancy (D).—Large, brilliant satiny-rose white towards center.

Chas. X (S).—Purplish-red.

Mad. Lemoine (D).—Pure white.

Marie Le Graye (S).—Pure white.

Michael Buchner (D).—Pale lilac.

Othello (S).—Dark purplish-red.

Philemon (S).—Dark lilac.

Pres. Grevy (D).—Blue.

Rense Jarry des Loges (D).—Blue.

Souvenir de Ludwig Spaeth (S).—Dark purplish-red.

Toussaint l' Ouverture (S).—Dark purple flowers.

Each Per 10

2 to 3 ft. \$1.15 \$10.00

3 to 4 ft. 1.35 12.50

### TAMARIX—Tamarisk

The Tamarisks are hardy shrubs, of strong growth, foliage light and feathery, their flowers delicate and fringed, usually in some light shade of red or pink. Will grow anywhere.

Prices, unless otherwise noted:

Each Per 10 Per 100  
2 to 3 ft. \$0.50 \$4.50 \$36.00

3 to 4 ft. .55 5.00 45.00

T. odessana (Caspian Tamarisk). A new variety with pale rose flowers, blooming earlier than Gallica.

T. tetranda purpurea. L.—Of dwarfer and more dense growth than T. Africana. Purplish-pink flowers in mid-summer.

T. africana. L.—A tall, graceful shrub with small foliage like a Juniper, and delicate small rosy-purple flowers, produced in spikes; very pretty.

T. gallica. L.—Delicate pink or white flowers in slender panicle racemes; leaves bluish-green. An exceedingly pretty species.

T. gallica indica. L.—Pink flowers in longer, more wand-like sprays.

T. hispida estivalis. L.—A new variety, raised from T. Hispida. More vigorous and not so compact. In July the branches are covered on the half of their length with numerous inflorescences of large flowers of a nice bright carmine.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 ft.	\$0.65	\$5.50	\$50.00
3 to 4 ft.	.75	6.50	60.00

### VIBURNUM—Snowball

V. dentatum (Arrow-wood). M.—A fine shrub for massing for foliage effect. Flowers greenish white.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 ft.	\$0.60	\$5.50	\$50.00
3 to 4 ft.	.70	6.50	60.00

V. lantana. L.—A large, robust shrub, with soft, heavy leaves and large clusters of white flowers in May, succeeded with red fruit; retains its foliage very late.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 ft.	\$0.70	\$6.50	\$60.00
3 to 4 ft.	.80	7.50	70.00

V. Opulus (High Bush Cranberry). L.—Very ornamental. Berries resembling small cranberries, hang until destroyed by frost late in fall.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
18 to 24 in.	\$0.50	\$4.50	\$40.00
2 to 3 ft.	.70	6.50	60.00

V. Opulus sterile (Common Snowball). L.—An old and well-known shrub, bearing large balls of pure white flowers.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
18 to 24 in.	\$0.50	\$4.50	\$40.00
2 to 3 ft.	.70	6.50	60.00

V. tomentosum. M.—The single form of V. Plicatum; flowers pure white, borne along the branches in flat cymes, in the greatest profusion early in June. Perfectly hardy, vigorous and free blooming. Desirable.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 ft.	\$0.70	\$6.50	\$60.00
3 to 4 ft.	.90	8.50	80.00

V. tomentosum plicatum (Japan). M.—A rare and exceedingly beautiful species of Japan; flowers in large, globular heads; pure white, hanging long on the bush; a very choice and desirable shrub.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
18 to 24 in.	\$0.70	\$6.50	\$60.00
2 to 3 ft.	.90	8.50	80.00

### VITEX

V. agnus castus (Chaste Tree).—A graceful shrub, growing from 5 to 6 feet high, with dense spikes 6 to 8 inches long, of lilac-colored flowers late in summer.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
3 to 4 ft.	\$0.60	\$5.50	\$50.00

### WEIGELIA—Diervilla

Beautiful shrubs that bloom in June and July. The flowers are produced in so great profusion as almost entirely to hide the foliage. They are very desirable for the border or for grouping, and also as specimen plants for the lawn.

Prices, unless otherwise noted:

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 ft.	\$0.60	\$5.50	\$50.00
3 to 4 ft.	.70	6.50	60.00

W. amabilis. M.—A fine pink flowering variety; one of the best.

W. gigantea. M.—A fine flesh-pink variety.

W. Hendersonii. M.—Dark pink, strong grower.

W. stelznerii. M.—A strong grower also an abundant bloomer. Flowers dark red.

W. nana variegata. S.—An exceedingly pretty variety, the variegation being very distinct.

W. van houttei. M.—A good grower, with clear carmine flowers.

# Ornamental Vines and Climbers

## AKEBIA

*A. quinata*.—A beautiful, hardy Japanese vine, with unique foliage and chocolate purple flowers of delightful fragrance, in large clusters.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2-year-old plants.....	\$0.70	\$6.50	\$60.00

## AMPELOPSIS

*A. Lowi*.—A splendid variation from the popular Boston, very hardy, clinging to the smoothest surface without support. Small, deeply cut foliage. In summer the leaves are a bright fresh apple-green color, changing in the autumn to brilliant tones of orange, crimson and scarlet.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2-year-old plants.....	\$0.60	\$5.50	\$55.00

*A. quinquefolia* Engelmanni (Engelmanni Ivy).—Shorter jointed than *Quinquefolia*. A good climber; grows 6 to 10 feet in a season.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2-year-old plants.....	\$0.40	\$3.50	\$30.00

*A. quinquefolia* (American Ivy or Virginia Creeper).—Has beautiful digitate leaves that become rich crimson in autumn; a very rapid grower. One of the finest vines for covering walls, verandas or trunks of trees.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2-year-old plants.....	\$0.35	\$3.00	\$25.00

*A. tricuspidata* Veitchi (Boston Ivy).—Of Japanese origin; entirely hardy, with foliage turning brilliant red in autumn. It clings tightly to walls, and is unsurpassed as a basket or vase plant.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
Potted plants, 2-yr. old..	.60	5.50	50.00

## BIGNONIA—Trumpet Vine

*B. radicans* (American Climbing Trumpet Vine).—A splendid, hardy climbing plant, with large trumpet-shaped scarlet flowers in August.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2-yr.-old plants.....	\$0.45	\$4.00	\$35.00

## CELASTRUS—Bitter Sweet

*C. scandens*.—A native climber, with handsome, glossy foliage and large clusters of beautiful orange-crimson fruits, retaining all winter. Very bright in effect and charming for winter decorations.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2-yr.-old plants.....	\$0.45	\$4.00	\$35.00

## CLEMATIS

A beautiful class of hardy climbers, excellent for pillars or trellises. They delight in a rich soil and sunny situations, and are perfectly hardy.

*C. coccinea*.—A native Southern species, quite hardy, flowers small, bright scarlet; a very interesting plant.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2-yr.-old plants.....	\$0.60	\$5.50	\$50.00

*C. Henryii*.—A magnificent, large white flower, a free grower and bloomer.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2-yr.-old plants.....	\$1.00	.....	.....

*C. viticella*, potted... 1.25 .....

*C. Jackmanii*.—Deep violet purple, with a rich, velvety appearance. One of the best.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2-yr.-old plants.....	\$1.00	.....	.....

*C. viticella*, potted... 1.25 .....

*C. paniculata*.—A vine of very rapid growth, quickly covering trellises and arbors with handsome, clean, glossy green foliage. The flowers are of medium size, pure white, borne in immense sheets, and of a most delicious and penetrating fragrance.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2-yr.-old plants.....	\$0.50	\$4.00	\$35.00

Potted plants, 2-yr. old... .65 5.50 .50.00

## DOLICHOS JAPONICA—Kudzu Vine

See Pueraria Thunbergiana.

## EUONYMUS

*E. Kewensis*.—New variety, small dark green foliage. A fine rock plant or ground cover. Grows close to the ground, fine under trees where grass will not grow.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
4-in. pot plants.....	\$0.65	\$5.50	.....

*E. radicans*.—An evergreen vine, with dark green foliage; will cling to walls like ivy.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
4-in. pot plants, strong...	\$0.60	5.50	\$50.00

*E. radicans variegata*.—An evergreen vine with variegated foliage that clings to walls like ivy.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
4-in. pot plants, strong...	\$0.60	\$5.50	\$50.00

*E. radicans vegeta*.—A strong growing variety with larger leaves than the type, and producing bright orange-red berries which remain on the plant the greater part of the winter. As an evergreen, absolutely hardy wall cover this plant is unequalled. An enthusiastic horticultural writer predicts that it will become as popular for this purpose here as the Ivy is in England.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
Strong plants in pots....	\$0.70	\$6.50	\$60.00

## HEDERA—Ivy

The Ivies are evergreens and frequently suffer from exposure to the bright sunlight in winter. For this reason the north side of a wall or building is a better situation than the south.

*H. helix* (English Ivy).—A familiar evergreen vine, dark green leaves, favors shady location. The young wood sometimes winter-kills in this climate, due to the action of the sun more than the cold. Suitable to cover buildings, rocks, trellis work, graves, and as a carpet under trees in places where grass will not grow.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
3-in. pots, strong plants..	\$0.30	\$2.50	\$20.00

	4-in. pots, extra plants...	40	3.50	30.00

## LONICERA—Honeysuckle

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2-yr. old, strong plants....	\$0.50	\$4.00	\$35.00

*L. japonica aurea reticulata*.—A variety with beautifully variegated foliage; leaves netted and veined with clear yellow; flowers yellow and fragrant.

*L. japonica* (Bracypoda).—A strong, vigorous grower; dark green foliage; flowers yellow and fragrant.

*L. japonica chinensis* (Chinese Evergreen).—Blooms at intervals through the summer and retains its foliage late in winter. Flowers nearly white.

*L. japonica Halleana*.—Color white, changing to yellow, very fragrant, blooms from June to November.

*L. periclymenum Belgica* (Monthly Fragrant).—A fine, rapid growing variety; flowers large and very fragrant; color red and yellow; a constant bloomer.

*L. sempervirens* (Scarlet Trumpet).—A strong, rapid climber; blooms very freely the entire season; bright red, trumpet-shaped flowers.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 ft. ....	\$0.40	\$3.50	\$30.00

	2 to 3 ft. ....	12 to 12 in. ....	12 to 15 in. ....
		\$2.00	2.50

## LYCIUM—Matrimony Vine

*L. chinense*.—Very hardy, grows anywhere. The slender, drooping branches are somewhat thorny and bear grayish green leaves. Flowers small, pink and purple, from June to September, and are then succeeded by a profusion of bright scarlet and orange fruits through late fall and winter. A good plant for covering trellis work and bowers; also for covering bare places of rock.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 ft. ....	\$0.40	\$3.50	\$30.00

## PERIPLOCA—Silk Vine

*P. graeca*.—A beautiful, rapid growing climber. Fine to twine around an old tree or other support; will grow 30 to 40 feet in height. Flowers purple, brown, in auxiliary clusters. Foliage glossy.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2-yr.-old plants.....	\$0.55	\$4.50	\$40.00

## POLYGONUM AUBERTI—Silver Lace Vine

One of the most desirable flowering climbers. The plant is of strong, vigorous growth, attaining a height of 25 feet or more, producing through the summer and fall great foamy sprays of white flowers, and a well established plant during its long flowering period is a mass of bloom.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
Strong plants.....	\$0.85	\$7.50	.....

## PUERARIA THUNBERGIANA—Kudzu Vine (Dolichos)

*P. thunbergiana*.—This is without a doubt the fastest growing vine we know of; we have grown and recommend same to our customers wanting a fast-growing vine for covering arbors and trellises, also for covering rocky slopes.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2-yr.-old plants.....	\$0.50	\$4.00	\$35.00

## WISTARIA

The Wistaria is one of the most decorative, of vines, and for porch decoration without too much shade it has no superior. The long, twining branches bear great sprays of foliage, while its charming flowers sway with every passing breeze.

*W. Sinensis* (Chinese).—Flowers in clusters, pale blue, sometimes gives a second crop of flowers in the fall.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2-yr.-old plants (Layers) .....	\$0.90	\$8.50	\$80.00

*W. Sinensis alba*.—Of similar habit to *Chinesis*, with pure white flowers.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2-yr.-old plants.....	\$0.90	\$8.50	\$80.00

Vines can be planted to cover many unsightly backyard buildings, to screen in porches, to cover fences, etc. Surely you have a place for a few.

## Evergreen Shrubs

Evergreen shrubs are coming into use more and more, as they are so desirable in landscape work. The foliage helps out and enlivens the bareness of deciduous trees and shrubs in winter. They are all fond of shady places and are suitable for north sides of houses, garages and north hillsides.

The soil for this class of shrubs should be carefully prepared with leaf mold, peaty soil, and should be mulched annually with well decomposed manure or partly decomposed forest leaves.

Spring is the proper time to transplant.

## AZALEA AMOENA

A bushy, dwarf grower with small green leaves that deepen to a lustrous coppery hue in winter. In April or May the whole plant is covered with a mass of brilliant, claret-colored flowers that retain their beauty for several weeks. Very ornamental and desirable for edging of drives and walks or for bordering beds of *Kalmia*, *Ilex*, etc.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
3 to 4 ft. B-B.....	\$3.50	.....	.....

*Ilex Crenata* (Japanese Holly).—This is a rapid grower, forming a dense, compact bush, which can be clipped into shape like boxwood.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
Pot grown plants.....	.....	.....	\$1.75

*I. verticillata*.—See Deciduous Shrubs.

## MAHONIA

*Mahonia aquifolia* (Holly-Leaved Mahonia).—A native species of medium size, with purplish, shiny, prickly leaves, and showy, bright yellow flowers in May, succeeded by bluish berries. Its glossy foliage and neat habit render it a very popular plant for decorative purposes.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
18 to 24 in. B-B.....	.....	.....	\$2.50

*Mahonia Japonica* (Japanese).—Leaves very broad, flowers yellow, in long spikes, succeeded by dark purple berries. A magnificent shrub.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
18 to 24 in. (Balled and Burlapped) .....	\$7.50	.....	.....

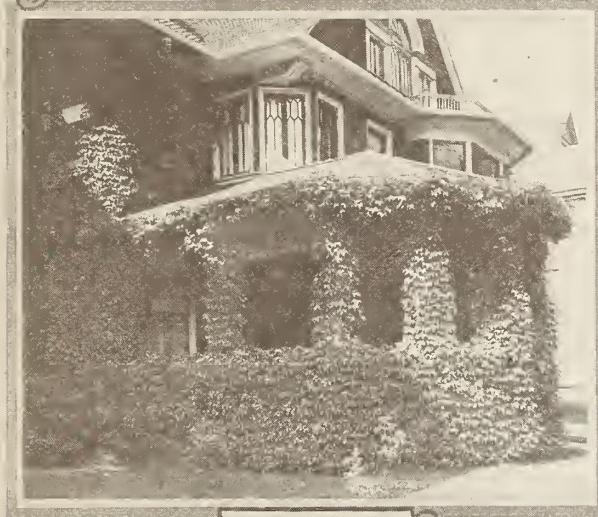


HONEYSUCKLE  
HALLIANA

# WEBER'S VINES AND CLIMBERS



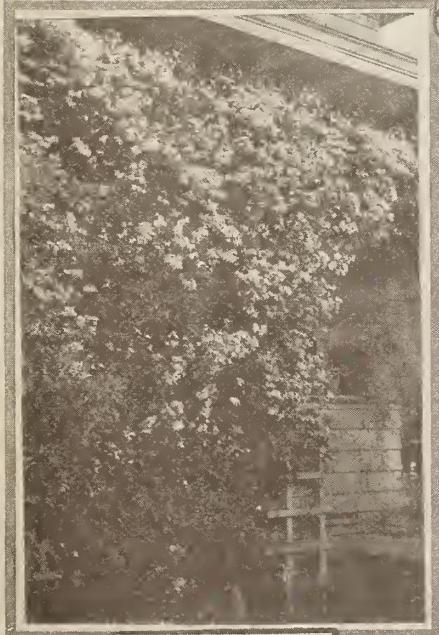
PUERARIA  
THUNBERGIANA



AMPELOPSIS VEITCHII



HONEYSUCKLE SCARLET TRUMPET



CLEMATIS PANICULATA



CLEMATIS JACKMANII



WISTERIA PURPLE

# Evergreens—Coniferae

Our trees have all been transplanted two or three times, are handsome, selected trees, well branched and rooted, suitable for lawns, etc. Evergreens can be most successfully transplanted a short time before they are ready to start into growth in the spring. They can also be planted safely very early in the fall. The soil to receive them should be mellow and fine, and great care taken that it is well packed about the roots after they have been well spread out in a natural position.

## SPECIMEN EVERGREENS

We have some very large specimen trees, from 6 to 12 feet high, for immediate results. If interested, write us for specifications. By our method of digging we can handle large trees with perfect safety.

All Evergreens are dug with ball and bur-tapped the "WEBER WAY"—None better.

## ABIES—Fir

A. Canadensis (Hemlock).—See *Tsuga*.  
A. Deuglassii.—See "Pseudotsuga."

## BIOTA—Oriental Arborvitae.

B. orientalis aurea nana (Berkman's Golden Arborvitae). The most popular Biota grown. This conifer is of dwarf, compact and symmetrical habit. A perfect gem' or small gardens, cemetery lots or formal planting. For window boxes and vases this variety is most effective.

	Each	Per 10
18 to 24 in.	\$4.50	\$40.00
24 to 30 in.	5.50	50.00
30 to 36 in.	7.50	70.00

B. orientalis compacta aurea.—A compact form of *Aurea Nana*, a very fine tree in every respect.

	Each	Per 10
24 to 30 in.	\$4.50	\$40.00

B. Orientalis Compacta.—A compact form of Chinese Arborvitae. Foliage very dark green. Fine where a slow-growing, compact tree is desired.

	Each	Per 10
24 to 30 in.	\$5.00	\$45.00
30 to 36 in.	6.50	60.00

T. orientalis pyramidalis (Chinese pyramidal Arborvitae).—Pyramidal growth, densely clothed with fresh, lively green foliage; very hardy; one of the best.

	Each	Per 10
42 to 48 in.	\$6.00	\$55.00
48 to 54 in.	7.00	65.00
54 to 60 in.	8.00	75.00

B. orientalis (Blue form).—A beautiful form of the Oriental Arborvitae, evidently a cross between *Retinospora* and the *Biota* varieties. Color of foliage a beautiful bluish-green.

	Each	Per 10
24 to 30 in.	\$3.75	\$32.50
30 to 36 in.	5.50	50.00

## JUNIPERUS—Juniper or Cedar

J. chinensis Pfitzeriana (Pfitzer's Juniper).—Very distinct, being of a striking graceful habit; the color of foliage a bright silvery green; perfectly hardy.

	Each	Per 10
12 to 15 in.	\$3.50	\$30.00
18 to 24 in.	5.50	50.00

J. communis hibernica (Irish Juniper).—One of the most popular Junipers known. Rigidly upright and formal in character, resembling a green column.

	Each	Per 10
30 to 36 in. specimens	\$4.00	\$35.00

J. Stricta.—A very compact little evergreen of pyramidal habit. Foliage dark green. A beautiful evergreen for vases or where a slow-growing dwarf evergreen is desired.

	Each	Per 10
18 to 24 in.	\$4.50	\$40.00

J. Virginiana coumariti (Counartii Juniper).—Of pyramidal habit, branches graceful, of a pleasing dark green. A beautiful tree in every way.

	Each	Per 10
2 1/2 to 3 ft.	\$6.50	\$60.00

J. Virginiana (Red Cedar).—One of the most valuable trees for screens and windbreaks; perfectly hardy; too well known to need description. Our trees are all extra well shaped and have been several times transplanted.

	Each	Per 10
2 to 3 ft.	\$3.00	\$25.00
3 to 4 ft.	4.50	40.00
4 to 5 ft.	6.00	55.00
5 to 6 ft.	8.00	75.00

J. Virginiana glauca (Silvery Red Cedar).—Fine, vigorous grower; cone-shaped, and having a peculiar whitish color.

	Each	Per 10
2 to 3 ft.	\$6.50	\$60.00

P. montana Mughus (Dwarf Mountain Pine).—Very distinct, leaves short, stiff, a little twisted and thickly distributed over the branches; does not grow tall, but spreads over the ground, generally assuming a globular form; very dense.

	Each	Per 10
12 to 15 in. wide	\$3.00	\$25.00
15 to 18 in. wide	3.75	32.50
18 to 24 in. wide	4.50	40.00

P. strobus (White Pine).—An old and well known native tree of rapid growth and entirely hardy.

	Each	Per 10
3 to 4 ft.	\$4.00	\$35.00
4 to 5 ft.	5.00	45.00
5 to 6 ft.	7.00	65.00

P. sylvestris (Scotch Pine).—A rapid grower, very hardy, from the central portion of Europe, with short, rigid, light green leaves. Very valuable for screens and for masses.

	Each	Per 10
3 to 4 ft.	\$3.00	\$25.00

Specimens, \$8.00 to \$12.00 each.

## PSEUDOTSUGA

P. Douglassii (Douglas Fir).—Large, conical form; branches spreading, horizontal; leaves light green above, glaucous below.

	Each	Per 10
3 to 4 ft.	5.00	45.00
4 to 5 ft.	7.00	65.00

## TAXUS

T. Baccata Var. Repandens (Spreading English Yew).—Low and spreading; luxuriant dark green foliage. Fine for fronting the evergreen border.

	Each	Per 10
18 to 24 in. (Balled and Burlapped)	.....	\$4.00

## THUYA—Arborvitae

T. occidentalis (American Arborvitae).—A well known native species of great value. It forms an upright conical tree of only medium size, and is especially valuable for screens and hedges.

	Each	Per 10
18 to 24 in.	\$1.00	\$7.50
2 to 3 ft.	2.00	17.50
3 to 4 ft.	3.00	25.00

T. occidentalis globose (Globe Arborvitae).—Same shade of green as *Pyramidalis*.

	Each	Per 10
12 in. wide and 12 in. high	\$2.50	\$20.00
15 in. wide and 15 in. high	3.50	30.00

T. occidentalis Wareana (Siberian Arborvitae).—Forms a dense, broad, regular pyramid with dark green foliage. Very hardy.

	Each	Per 10
18 to 24 in.	\$3.00	\$25.00

2 to 2 1/2 ft.

Each Per 10

2 to 3 ft. 4.50 \$20.00

3 to 4 ft. 4.50 40.00

T. occidentalis pyramidalis (Pyramidalis Arborvitae).—Of upright pyramidal compact habit. Very desirable.

	Each	Per 10
2 to 3 ft.	\$2.50	\$20.00

3 to 4 ft. 4.50 40.00

T. occidentalis var. Rosenthali (Rosenthal's Arborvitae).—Medium growth; columnar habit; color deep green. Fine for formal use.

	Each	Per 10
18 in. bushy	.....	\$4.00

## TSUGA—Hemlock

T. canadensis.—A native species of undoubted worth and beauty. Entirely hardy, with drooping branches and dense habit.

	Each	Per 10
2 to 3 ft.	\$3.50	\$30.00
3 to 4 ft.	5.50	50.00
4 to 5 ft.	7.00	.....
5 to 6 ft.	9.00	.....

# EVERGREENS



AMERICAN ARBORVITAE



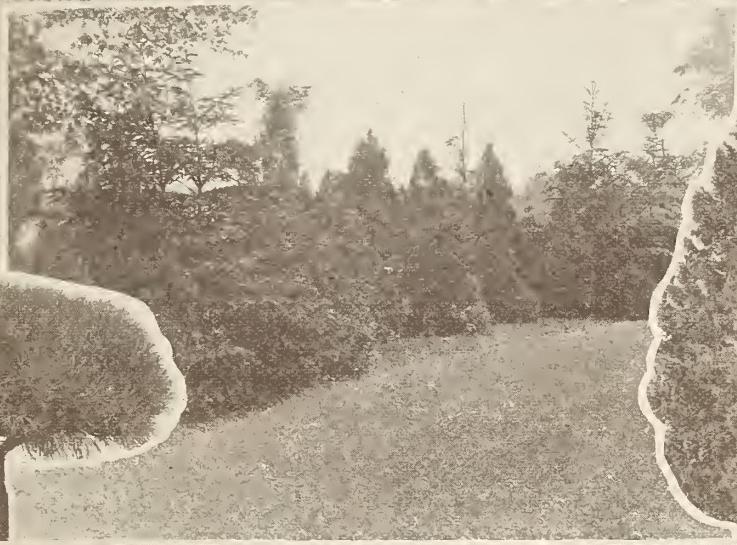
BERKMANN'S GOLDEN ARBORVITAE



AUSTRIAN PINE



DWARF MOUNTAIN PINE



AN EVERGREEN SCREEN



SILVERY RED CEDAR



COLORADO BLUE SPRUCE - BLUE FORM



COLORADO BLUE SPRUCE - GREEN FORM



KOSTER'S BLUE SPRUCE



## Roses

**Soil.**—Roses delight in a clay loam, enriched with well-rotted barnyard manure. Dig up the soil thoroughly to a depth of 12 to 15 inches, pulverize well; do not raise beds above the level of the surrounding soil. Soak the bed occasionally during the summer with weak manure water.

**Location.**—Roses delight in an open, airy situation, unshaded by trees and buildings. Always plant in solid beds and each class for itself.

**When to Plant.**—We advocate planting Hybrid Perpetuals, Ramblers, Prairie, Wichuraiana, Moss, Rugosa, Australian and Sweet Briars in the fall, wherever possible. If planted in spring, should be planted as early as possible before growth starts. Hybrid Teas, Tea, China, Polyantha and Climbing Hybrid Teas are best planted in the spring, during April and May. Pot grown plants are best in these classes and can be planted the same as Geraniums or other bedding plants, at any time after severe freezing weather is past.

**Protection.**—As soon as severe freezing weather sets in, raise the earth around the plant three or four inches, cover entire bed with dry light manure, then cover with leaves, straw, or evergreen boughs, weighting with light pieces of wood or tree branches.

**Soil Conditions.**—No Roses should be planted at any time that the soil is in a wet, soggy condition. The soil should be in a loose, friable condition. The plants should be firmly packed, first with the hands and then with the foot; be careful not to bruise the roots, or to break the ball on the potted class excepting to remove some of the top soil of the ball. Be sure to give your plants a good soaking of water immediately after planting. The following day after planting loosen up the soil around the plants to a depth of about one-half inch, so as to form a loose soil mulch. Water at intervals according to weather conditions, until the plants have become well established, after which little or no watering need be given except in extreme drought conditions when a good, thorough soaking about once a week will be found very beneficial. Watering should only be done late in the evening at any time, and the ground raked over the following morning. If you will follow these instructions, you should have no trouble in raising a fine lot of Roses.

**Pruning.**—This should be done during March. For Hybrid Perpetuals remove about one-third to one-half of the previous year's growth. Strong-growing varieties require less pruning back than weak-growing ones. In the everblooming class two-thirds of the previous year's growth should be removed. Cut out all old or decayed wood annually, also all feeble branches and such as are crowding each other. Some of the Hybrid Perpetual varieties can be made to bloom again in the fall, if pruned soon after spring blossoming time is over.

**Insects and Diseases.**—Do not let these discourage you. There are now a number of remedies, easily applied, that will rid your plants of any insects very quickly if applied promptly.

### WEBER'S SELECTED LIST

#### HYBRID PERPETUAL ROSES—*Rosa Hybrida Cifera*

This class of roses is admirably suited for garden culture, for the formation of rose beds, hedges and permanent plantations, where hardy varieties of roses are desired. They are of easy culture and luxuriant in a deep, rich soil. They are benefited by mulching in the fall of the year. Prune according to the habit of growth, cutting back

close all weak shoots and shortening the long cane to a convenient length.

Prices unless otherwise noted.

Dormant Plants, 2-yr. No. 1. Each, 75c; per 10, \$6.50; per 100, \$55.00.

American Beauty—Rich red. 25c per plant higher than other varieties

Anna de Diesbach—Shell pink.

Baron de Bonstettin—Rich dark red.

Capt. Hayward—Bright scarlet.

Clio—Flesh color.

Frau Karl Druschke—Pure white.

General Jacqueminot—Velvety crimson.

George Ahrendes—Bright carmine rose.

Hugh Dickson—Brilliant crimson, shaded scarlet.

J. B. Clark—Intense scarlet.

Margaret Dickson—White, flesh center.

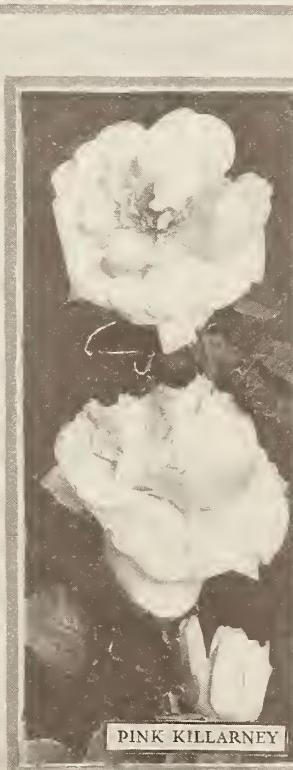
Mrs. John Laing—Bright shining pink.

Paul Neyron—Beautiful pink.

Ulrich Brunner—Brilliant cherry red.

The complete list of fourteen varieties, one each, two-year dormant plants for \$10.00. Two of each variety for \$19.00.

# Hybrid Tea Roses



## EVERBLOOMING ROSES

Consisting of Hybrid Teas, Teas, Bourbon, Hybrid Polyantha and China or Bengal Roses

Letters H. T. denotes Hybrid Tea Roses.

Letter T. denotes Tea Roses.

Letter B. denotes Bourbon Roses.

Letter C. denotes China or Bengal Roses.

Letters H. Pol. denotes Hybrid Polyantha.

This class of roses is suitable for general cultivation, as they are usually our very best roses, blooming continuously throughout the season. Require more care in winter protection than do the Hybrid Perpetuals in this climate and further north, but will repay the extra care in a goodly supply of fine flowers when roses of the hardy variety are scarce.

(Not ready for delivery before latter part of April and early May, according to weather conditions. Customers will do well to leave the time of shipment to us.)

**NOTICE**—In case we are sold out on any one grade, we reserve the right to substitute variety of same color or send either the next larger or smaller grade, changing prices accordingly. If it is not desirable that we do this, please so state on your order.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
3-in. pots, fall propagation.	\$0.40	\$3.50	\$30.00
4-in. pots, summer propagation.	.60	5.50	50.00
4-in. pots, field grown.	.75	7.00	65.00
5 and 6-in. pots, 2-year field grown.	1.00	9.00	80.00

May 1st delivery.

Betty (H. T.)—Coppery rose.

Clothilde Soupert (H. Pol.)—White shading to deep pink.

Columbine (H. T.)—Peach-blown pink.

Dean Hole (H. T.)—Salmon pink.

Duchess of Wellington (H. T.)—Saffron yellow.

Edith Part (H. T.)—Rich red, suffused deep salmon.

Etoile de France (H. T.)—Clear red crimson velvet.

Etoile de Lyon (T.)—Deep golden yellow.

Eugene E. Marlitt (B.)—Rich glowing carmine with scarlet tones.

Farbenkönigen (H. T.)—Imperial pink.

Francis Scott Key (H. T.)—Red, shading to cerise.

General McArthur (H. T.)—Vivid crimson scarlet.

General Superior Arnold Janssen (H. T.)—Deep carmine red.

George C. Waud (H. T.)—Vermilion, with orange red.

Gruss an Teplitz (C.)—Fiery crimson, very hardy.

Hadley (H. T.)—Rich, velvety crimson.

Helen Gould—Vigorous grower and constant bloomer, bright rosy-carmine red flowers, buds well formed and very fragrant.

Jonkheer J. L. Mock (H. T.)—Clear imperial pink.

Kaiserin Augusta Victoria (H. T.)—Pure white, very fine.

Killarney (H. T.)—Brilliant sparkling pink.

Killarney Brilliant (H. T.)—Bright true pink.

Lady Alice Stanley (H. T.)—Deep coral rose, shading to delicate flesh.

Lady Hillingdon (T.)—Deep apricot yellow.

La France (H. T.)—Silvery rose.

Laurent Carle (H. T.)—Brilliant velvety carmine.

Mad. Butterfly (T.)—An offspring of the favorite variety Ophelia. All the colors of Ophelia are intensified; making it a symphony of bright pink, apricot and gold. Is fuller petaled, more prolific,

and of greater color appeal. The huds are a rich Indian red, yellow at base.

Mad. Caroline Testout (H. T.)—Brilliant satiny rose.

Mad. Edouard Herriot or Daily Mail (H. T.)—Coral-red shading of yellow terra cotta, bronze and geranium red, something of every color.

Mad. Segond Weber (H. T.)—Rosy salmon.

Mary Countess of Ilchester (H. T.)—Crimson carmine.

Mrs. Charles Russell (H. T.)—Bright rose pink.

Mrs. Aaron Ward (H. T.)—Indian yellow.

President Taft (H. T.)—Shell pink.

Prince de' Arenburg (H. T.)—Bright scarlet, shaded purple.

Prima Donna—Lovely shade of vermillion-pink changing to silvery-pink; large and full, perfect form and fragrant.

Radiance (H. T.)—Brilliant rosy carmine.

Red Radiance (H. T.)—A bright, cheerful and even shade of pure red.

Sunburst (H. T.)—Golden orange.

Wellesley—Bright clear salmon rose, reverse of petals silvery rose.

White Maman Cochet—A sport from Maman Cochet. Pure white occasionally tinged with blush.

Winnie Davis—Apricot pink, shading to flesh.

Willowmere—Shrimp pink, shaded yellow and carmine.

Wm. R. Smith (T.)—Creamy white shading to pink.

## DWARF POLYANTHA, or BABY RAMBLERS

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
5 and 6-inch pots, 2-year field grown.	\$1.00	\$9.00	
Baby Crimson Rambler (Mme. Norbert Levavasseur).—Brilliant ruby red.			

Baby Tausendschoen (Louise Welter).—Rose, veined with soft clear pink.

Baby Dorothy (Maman Levavasseur).—Pure pink.

Cecil Brunner—White shading salmon.

Ellen Poulsen—Dark, brilliant pink.

Erna Teschendorff—Carmine red.

Mrs. Cutbush—Bright deep pink.

Orleans—Brilliant geranium red.

Triumph d'Orleans—Very deep red.

## CLIMBING ROSES—Ramblers and Trailing Roses

American Pillar.—Large single flowers, carmine-rose, with cream and yellow center.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2-yr., No. 1.....	\$0.70	\$6.00	

Climbing American Beauty.—Large red flowers, strong grower, blooms off and on during the summer.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2-yr., No. 1.....	\$0.70	\$6.00	
5-6 in. pots, 2-yr.....	.90	8.00	

Crimson Rambler.—Rapid producer of long heavy canes with rich clusters of blooms, forming a mass of vivid crimson beauty.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2-yr., No. 1.....	\$0.70	\$6.00	

Dorothy Perkins.—Beautiful shell-pink.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2-yr., No. 1.....	\$.50	\$4.00	\$30.00

Dorothy Perkins (White).—A pure white sport from Dorothy Perkins.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2-yr., No. 1.....	\$0.50	\$4.00	\$30.00

Dr. Van Fleet.—Rich, flesh-pink.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2-yr., No. 1.....	\$0.70	\$6.00	

Excelsa (Red Dorothy Perkins).—Clear scarlet; similar to Dorothy Perkins. This is probably the finest of all hardy climbing Roses; should be more generally planted.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2-yr., No. 1.....	\$0.50	\$4.00	\$30.00

Gardenia.—Bright yellow, opening cream; early flowering, fragrant and free.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2-yr., No. 1.....	\$0.75	\$6.50	

Paul's Scarlet Climber.—Brilliant vivid scarlet; color maintained without burning or bleaching until the petals fall. Flowers medium, semi-double, produced in clusters, and covers bush from top to bottom. This is without question the most important addition to our climbing roses.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2-yr. No. 1.....	\$1.00	\$9.00	

Silver Moon.—Silvery white, with yellow stamens.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2-yr., No. 1.....	\$0.75	\$6.50	

Tausendschoen (Thousand Beauties).—Varies from pure white to deep pink.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2-yr., No. 1.....	\$0.60	\$5.00	

Wichuriana.—Single white, trailing habit. Fine for ground covering.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2-yr., No. 1.....	\$0.50	\$4.00	

5-6 in. pots, 2 yrs..... .85 7.50

## MOSS ROSES

2-yr., No. 1: Each, \$1.00; per 10, \$9.00.

Blanche Moreau.—White.

Henri Martin.—Large deep red flowers.

Crested Moss.—Rose color, beautifully crested

## RUGOSA AND HYBRID RUGOSA

Price—2-yr., No. 1, each, \$1.00; per 10, \$9.00.

Blanc Double de Coubert.—Pure white.

Conrad F. Meyer.—Clear silvery-pink.

New Century.—Flesh-pink with light red center.

Nova Zembla.—Flesh-white, large, very full, fragrant.

Rugosa Alba.—Single white.

Rugosa Rubra.—Red, single.

Sir Thomas Lipton.—White, double flowers constantly in bloom.

## MISCELLANEOUS ROSES

Persian Yellow.—Deep yellow, hardy. 2-yr., each, 90c; per 10, \$8.00.

Rosa Blanda (Wild Meadow Rose).—Bright rose. 2-yr., each, 60c; per 10, \$5.00.

Rosa Lucida (Wild Rose).—The familiar red-fruited "Wild Rose." 2-yr., each, 60c; per 10, \$5.00.

Rosa Multiflora Japonica.—Strong growing, long arching canes, covered with white clusters in June. 2-yr., each, 50c; per 10, \$4.00.

Rosa Palustris (Carolina Rose) (Swamp Rose).—Flowers pink. Numerous. June to September. Leaves five to nine lobed. Grows four to seven feet high. Largely used in shrub plantings in the east. 2-yr., each, 50c; per 10, \$4.00.

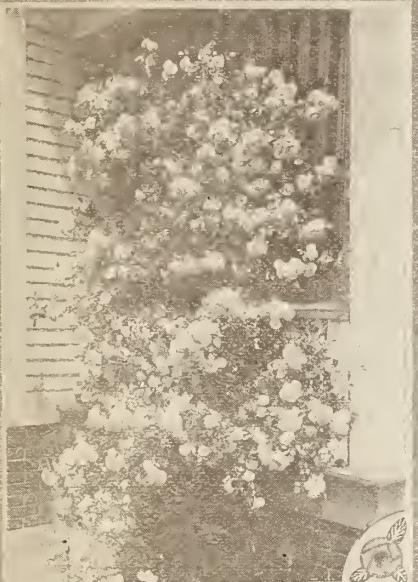
Rosa Rubiginosa (Common Sweet Briar).—The well known old variety, famous for the fragrance of its foliage. 2-yr., each, 75c; per 10, \$6.50.

Rosa Setigera.—Single, deep rose-colored flower. 2-yr., each, 50c; per 10, \$4.00.

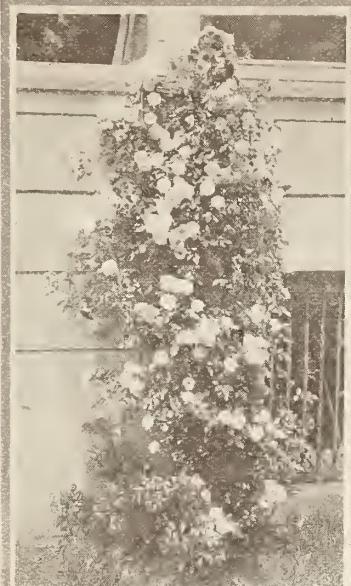
Sweet Briar.—See Rosa Rubiginosa.

We are agents for the DEMING line of Spray and Power Pumps. Manufactured by the Deming Co., Salem, Ohio. ¶ If in the market for a "Spray Pump," write us, tell us number of trees you have to spray and we will be pleased to suggest and price you a suitable outfit. ¶ If you are in need of Scalecide, Sulfocide, Arsenate of Lead, Cal-Arsenate, Bordeaux Mixture, Bordeaux-Lead Arsenate, Lime-Sulfur, Nicotine Sulfate 40 per cent. Write us.

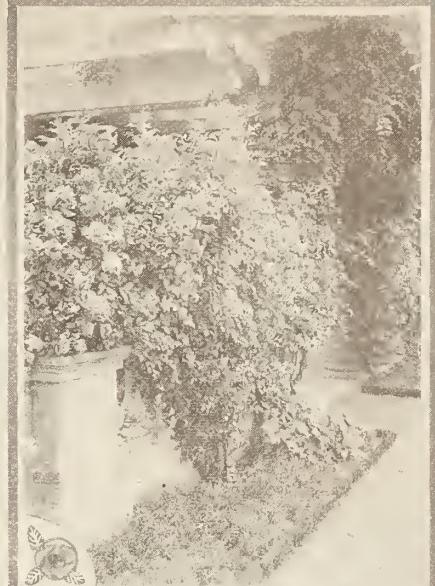
# Weber's Collection of Climbing and Trailing Roses



SILVER MOON



CLIMBING AMERICAN BEAUTY



EXCELSA



DOROTHY PERKINS



PAL'S SCARLET CLIMBER



TAUSENSCHOEN

# Weber's Select Hardy Perennials

**Plant Flowers to beautify your home grounds, to hide unsightly foundations, in borders or hedge, or in artistically arranged beds, to make your grounds radiate with their beauty and fragrance.**

Although popularly known as old-fashioned plants, Perennials have never been so popular as they are at the present time, and we feel safe in saying that a permanent taste has been developed which is certain to continue and make Perennials as popular in the United States as they have been in the horticultural centers of Europe for many years. Cultivation is of the simplest, beginning with any good soil for a foundation, which may be enriched with any good fertilizer, such as well decomposed cow manure or bone meal, deeply dug, well pulverized, in season as early as possible, so as to enable them to become well rooted and established before hot, dry weather sets in, keeping the ground well stirred, and where it is convenient to water beds during hot, dry weather, a mulch of any loose material, which will keep the soil from baking, will be found very beneficial.

Short grass, the rakings of the lawn after cutting, will be as good for this purpose as anything.

A covering of manure should be applied in the fall. This may be forked into the soil early in the spring; beyond this little care need be given, the occasional staking of a plant, the cutting off of decaying flowers, which will prolong the flowering season of many species, and the dividing and replanting occasionally of such varieties that have become too large, being all that is needed.

Our Perennials are mostly all potted in the fall and carried over winter in cold frames. This gives them an excellent root system and they start off in the spring the same as though they had been planted in the fall. They are grown annually from seed or divisions, hence you get only young, thrifty stock that will produce results in the first year. We advise planting during the month of April. But many varieties can be planted all through the month of May.

**The Heights given indicate the height Plant attains at maturity.**

## PERENNIAL CLASSIFICATION LIST

Botanical Name.	Common Name.	Ultimate height in feet.	Color.	Time of blooming.	Botanical Name.	Common Name.	Ultimate height in feet.	Color.	Time of blooming.
<b>PERENNIALS THAT GROW 10 TO 12 FT. HIGH.</b>					Lupinus polyphyllus.....	Hardy Lupine.....	3 ft....	Purple.....	June-July.
Arundo Donax.....	Reed Grass.....	10/12 ft.	Reddish plumes	Aug.	Lupinus polyphyllus alba.....	Hardy Lupine.....	3 ft....	White.....	June-July.
<b>PERENNIALS THAT GROW 8 TO 10 FT. HIGH.</b>					Monarda didyma.....	Bergamot or Oswego Tea.....	3 ft....	Bright red.....	June to Sept.
Helianthus Orgyalis.....	Sunflower.....	4 ft....	Yellow.....	Sept.-Oct.	Phalaris arundinacea.....	Variegated Ribbon Grass.....	3 ft....	White variegated foliage	Aug.
<b>PERENNIALS THAT GROW 5 TO 6 FT. HIGH.</b>					Thalictrum aquilegifolium atropurpureum.....	Meadow Rue.....	3 ft....	Rosy purple.....	June-July.
Aster Tartarieus.....	Michaelmas Daisies.....	5/6 ft....	Bluish-violet.....	Sept.-Oct.	Tritoma pfitzeriana.....	Flame Flower or Torch Lily.....	3 ft....	Vermilion scarlet.....	Aug. to Oct.
Eulalia gracillima Univittata.....	Ornamental grass.....	5 ft....	Red-brown plumes.....	Oct.	<b>PERENNIALS THAT GROW 2 TO 3 FT. HIGH.</b>				
Hollyhocks, Double.....	Althea rosea.....	5/6 ft.	All colors.....	July-Aug.	Asclepias tuberosa.....	Butterfly weed.....	2/3 ft.	Orange.....	July-Aug.
Penstemon barbatus, var. Torreyi.....	Torrey's Penstemon.....	5 ft....	Yellow-scarlet.....	July-Aug.	Agrostemma coronaria.....	Rose Champion.....	2 ft....	Crimson.....	All summer.
Rudbeckia laciniata.....	Golden Glow.....	5/6 ft....	Lemon yellow.....	July to Aug.	Anthemis kelwayii.....	Marguerite or Chamomile.....	2/3 ft.	Deep yellow.....	June to Aug.
<b>PERENNIALS THAT GROW 4 TO 5 FT. HIGH.</b>					Aquilegia California Hybrids.....	California Columbine.....	2 ft....	Yellow and orange.....	May-June.
Anchusa Italica.....	Sea Bugloss.....	4/5 ft....	Blue.....	June to Sept.	Aquilegia Heleneae.....	Hybrid Columbine.....	2 ft....	Blue and white.....	April to June
Aster Laevis.....	Michaelmas Daisies.....	4 ft....	Heliotrope blue.....	Sept.-Oct.	Aquilegia Mrs. Scott Elliott.....	Hybrid Columbine.....	2 ft....	Assorted colors	
Aster Mrs. F. W. Raynor.....	Michaelmas Daisies.....	4 ft....	Reddish violet.....	Sept.-Oct.				blue, lavender, mauve, cream, pink, red and yellow.....	
Aster Novae Angliae.....	Michaelmas Daisies.....	4 ft....	Violet purple.....	Sept.-Oct.	Aster Feltham Blue.....	Michaelmas Daisies.....	2 1/2 ft.	Aniline hue.....	May to June
Aster Robt. Parker.....	Michaelmas Daisies.....	4 ft....	Pale Heliotrope.....	Sept.-Oct.	Campanula medium blue.....	Canterbury Bell.....	2/3 ft.	Blue shades.....	Sept.-Oct.
Aster White Queen.....	Michaelmas Daisies.....	4 ft....	White.....	Sept.-Oct.	Campanula medium rose.....	Canterbury Bell.....	2/3 ft.	Rose shades.....	June-July.
Boltonia asteroides.....	False Chamomile.....	4/5 ft....	White.....	Sept.	Campanula persicifolia.....	Peach Bells.....	2/3 ft.	Dark violet.....	June-July.
Boltonia latissimana.....	False Chamomile.....	4/5 ft....	White.....	Sept.	Coreopsis grandiflora.....	Peach Bells.....	2/3 ft.	White.....	June-July.
Campanula pyramidalis.....	Chimney Bells.....	4 ft....	Lavender.....	Sept.	Delphinium Belladonna.....	Ticksseed.....	2 ft....	Yellow.....	All summer.
Eulalia japonica variegata.....	Variegated Pampas Grass.....	4 ft....	Purplish-blue.....	July.	Delphinium Belladonna.....	Larkspur.....	2/3 ft.	Light blue.....	June to July
Eulalia Zebrina.....	Zebra grass.....	4 ft....	Red-brown plumes.....	Oct.	Delphinium Belladonna.....	Larkspur.....	2/3 ft.	Deep blue.....	June to July
Eupatorium ageratoides.....	Thorough wort or white snakeroot.....	4 ft....	White.....	Aug.-Sept.	Dictamnus fraxinella alba.....	Dictamnus fraxinella alba.....	2/3 ft.	White.....	June-July.
Helianthus Soliel d'Or.....	Double sunflower.....	4 ft....	Deep yellow.....	July-Aug.	Gas Plant.....	Gas Plant.....	2/3 ft.	Rose pink.....	June-July.
Hibiscus Crimson Eye.....	Mallow.....	4/5 ft....	White, red eye.....	Aug.-Sept.	Dielytra or Dicentra.....	Bleeding Heart.....	2 ft....	Rose.....	May-June.
Hibiscus Mallow Marvels.....	Mallow.....	4/5 ft....	Rmd. Crimson and Pink.....	Aug.-Sept.	Digitalis gloxiniaeeflora.....	Foxglove.....	2/3 ft.	White, rose and purple.....	June-July.
Lathyrus latifolia.....	Perennial Pea.....	4/5 ft....	Rose pink.....	July to Sept.	Digitalis grandiflora.....	Foxglove.....	2 1/2-3 ft.	Yellow.....	June to July
Lathyrus latifolia alba.....	Perennial Pea.....	4/5 ft....	White.....	July to Sept.	Digitalis maculata superba.....	Foxglove.....	2/3 ft.	Spotted.....	June to July
Thalictrum dipterocarpum.....	Meadow Rue.....	4 ft....	Lemon yellow.....	Aug.-Sept.	Funkia subcordata grandiflora.....	Plantain Lily.....	2 ft....	White.....	Aug.-Sept.
Yucca filamentosa.....	Adam's Needle.....	4 ft....	Cream white.....	June-July.	Gypsophila paniculata.....	Baby's Breath.....	2 ft....	White.....	July-Aug.
<b>PERENNIALS THAT GROW 3 TO 4 FT. HIGH.</b>					Hesperis matronalis.....	Sweet Rocket.....	2 1/2 ft.	Lilac.....	June-July.
Aquilegia chrysanthia.....	Golden spurred Columbine.....	3 ft....	Golden yellow.....	May to Aug.	Lilium umbellatum.....	Crimson and Orange.....	2 1/2 ft.	Crimson and Orange.....	June-July.
Aquilegia chrysanthia alba.....	White spurred Columbine.....	3 ft....	White.....	May to Aug.	Lychinum chalcedonica.....	Jerusalem Cross.....	2 ft....	Scarlet, Red, white, pink. See list	June-July.
Aquilegia nivea grandiflora.....	Hybrid Columbine.....	3 ft....	White.....	June to July.	Paonia.....	Herbaceous Peony.....	2/3 ft.	pink. See list	May-June.
Artemesia ahrotanum.....	Southernwood.....	3/4 ft....	Bright yellow.....	July.	Onoclea struthiopteris.....	Ostrich Fern.....	2/3 ft.	Scarlet pink.....	June-July.
Aster amethystinus.....	Michaelmas Daisies.....	3 ft....	Amethyst blue.....	Sept.-Oct.	Papaver orientalis.....	Oriental Poppy.....	2 ft....	Deep coral pink.....	June-July.
Bocconia cordata.....	Plume Poppy.....	3 ft....	White.....	Aug.	Penstemon South Park Gem.....	Foxglove Penstemon.....	2/3 ft.	pink.....	June to frost.
Campanula calycantha.....	Cup and saucer Canterbury Bell.....	3/4 ft....	Blue.....	June-July.	Phlox paniculata.....	Perennial Phlox.....	2/3 ft.	All colors. See list.....	July to Oct.
Delphinium, Gold Medal Hybrids.....	Larkspur.....	3/4 ft....	All shades.....	June to July.	Phlox suffruticosa Miss Lingard.....	Smooth leaved Phlox.....	2/3 ft.	White, pink eye.....	June to Aug.
Helenium.....	Sneeze-wort.....	3 ft....	Yellow.....	Aug.-Sept.	Platycodon grandiflora.....	Balloon Flower.....	2 ft....	Deep blue.....	July to Sept.
Hemerocallis aurantiaca major.....	Day Lily.....	3 ft....	Orange yellow.....	July.	Platycodon grandiflora alba.....	Balloon Flower.....	2 ft....	White.....	July to Sept.
Hemerocallis flava.....	Lemon Lily.....	3 ft....	Deep yellow.....	June-July.	Platycodon japonica f. pl. ....	Balloon Flower.....	2 ft....	Double blue.....	July to Sept.
Hemerocallis kwanso fl. pl. ....	Double Day Lily .....	3 ft....	Orange.....	July-Aug.	Rudbeckia purpurea.....	Purple cone flower.....	2/3 ft.	Reddish purple.....	July to Oct.
Lilium candidum.....	Madonna Lily.....	3 ft....	White.....	May-June.	Saxifraga azorensis.....	Meadow sage.....	2/3 ft.	Sky blue.....	Aug.-Sept.
Lilium auratum.....	Golden banded Lily.....	3 ft....	White, marked yellow bands spotted purple.....	July-Aug.	Statice latifolia.....	Sea Lavender.....	2 ft....	Bluish purple.....	July to Sept.
Lilium ruhrum.....	Spotted Lily.....	3 ft....	Red pink.....	July-Aug.	Veronica longifolia subssessiles.....	Long-leaved Speedwell.....	2/3 ft.	Deep blue.....	Aug.-Sept.
					Veronica spicata alba.....	Spiked Speedwell.....	2/3 ft.	White.....	Aug.-Sept.
					Veronica spicata rosea.....	Spiked Speedwell.....	2/3 ft.	Rose.....	Aug.-Sept.

## PERENNIAL CLASSIFICATION LIST—Continued.

Botanical Name.	Common Name.	Ultimate height in feet.	Color.	Time of blooming.	Botanical Name.	Common Name.	Ultimate height in feet.	Color.	Time of blooming.					
<b>PERENNIALS THAT GROW 18 TO 24 INCHES.</b>														
<i>Chrysanthemum</i> .....	Hardy garden varieties.....	18/24 in.	All colors. See list.....	Sept.-Oct.	<i>Carnation</i> <i>Grenadine</i> .....	Hardy Carnation.....	12/18 in.	Pink, red, mixed colors.	June-July.					
<i>Dianthus barbatus</i> .....	Sweet William.....	18 in.	Asst. colors... Blue.....	June to July.	<i>Chrysanthemum</i> "Alaska".....	Shasta or Moon-penny Daisy.....	12/18 in.	White.....	June to Sept.					
<i>Funkia coerulea</i> .....	Plantain Lily.....	18 in.	Lavender variegated leaves.....	June-July.	<i>Chrysanthemum</i> "King David".....	Shasta or Moon-penny Daisy.....	12/18 in.	White.....	June to Sept.					
<i>Funkia robusta elegans</i> .....	Plantain Lily.....	18 in.	Yellow and red.....	All summer.	<i>Funkia undulata media picta</i> .....	Plantain Lily.....	12 in...	Purple variegated foliage	July.					
<i>Gaillardia grandiflora</i> .....	Blanket flower.....	18/24 in.	Center, crimson, canary yellow border.....	All summer.	<i>Geum atropurpureum fl. pl.</i> .....	Avens.....	12 in...	Deep red.....	June.					
<i>Gaillardia maxima kermesina splendens</i> .....	Blanket Flower.....	18/24 in.	All colors.	May-June.	<i>Iberis gibraltarica</i> .....	Hardy candy tuft.....	12 in...	Pinkish white.....	May-June.					
<i>Geranium sanguineum</i> .....	Hardy wild Geraniums.....	18 in...	Bright crimson.....	May-June.	<i>Lychins haematoxylon</i> .....	Shaggy Lychins.....	12 in...	Orange and crimson.....	June to Aug.					
<i>Hemerocallis Dumortieri</i> .....	Day Lily.....	18 in...	Bright yellow.....	June to Sept.	<i>Lychins viscaria</i> .....	Ragged Robin.....	12 in...	Rose.....	June.					
<i>Iris germanica</i> .....	Fleur de Lis.....	18/24 in.	All colors. See list.....	May-June.	<i>Oenothera Missouriensis</i> .....	Missouri Primrose.....	12 in...	Bright yellow.....	June to Aug.					
<i>Lastrea Felix-mas</i> .....	Male Fern.....	18/24 in.	White.....	Aug.-Sept.	<i>Phlox divaricata</i> .....	Canadian Phlox.....	12/18 in.	Lilac.....	May.					
<i>Oenothera speciosa</i> .....	Evening Primrose.....	18 in...	Red, rose, white.....	July-July.	<i>Ranunculus acris fl. pl.</i> .....	Crow Foot or Bachelor Button.....	12 in...	Golden yellow.....	June to Sept.					
<i>Osmunda cinnamomea</i> .....	Cinnamon Fern.....	24 in...	.....	.....	<i>Veronica amethystinus</i> .....	Speedwell.....	12/15 in.	Amethyst blue.....	June-July.					
<i>Osmunda claytoniana</i> .....	Flowering Fern.....	24 in...	.....	.....	<i>Veronica incana</i> .....	Hoary Speedwell.....	12 in...	Violet blue.....	June-July.					
<i>Pyrethrum hybridum</i> .....	.....	18/24 in.	.....	.....	<b>PERENNIALS THAT GROW 6 TO 12 IN. HIGH.</b>									
<i>Stokesia cyanus</i> .....	Stokes Aster.....	18 in...	Light blue.....	All summer.	<i>Adiantum pedatum</i> .....	Maidenhair Fern.....	8/12 in.	Scarlet and yellow.....	May-June.					
<b>PERENNIALS THAT GROW 12 TO 18 IN. HIGH.</b>										<i>Aquilegia canadensis</i> .....				
<i>Achillea millefolium var. roseum</i> .....	Yarrow.....	12 in...	Pink.....	Aug.	<i>Convallaria</i> .....	Wild Columbine.....	6 in...	White.....	May.					
<i>Achillea ptarmica</i> "Boule de Neige".....	Double white Yarrow.....	15 in...	White.....	All summer.	<i>Dianthus plumarius</i> .....	.....	6 in...	Asst. colors.....	May-June.					
<i>Achillea ptarmica</i> "The Pearl".....	Double-white Yarrow.....	15 in...	White.....	All summer.	<i>Festuca glauca</i> .....	.....	6/12 in.	Blue foliage.....	.....					
<i>Aquilegia coerulea</i> .....	Rocky Mountain Columbine.....	12 in...	Violet & white.....	April to June.	<i>Lavendula vera</i> .....	.....	6 in...	Violet.....	July to Sept.					
<i>Aspidium acrostichoides</i> .....	Wood Fern.....	12 in...	.....	.....	<i>Pachysandra terminalis</i> .....	Japanese Spurge.....	6/8 in.	White.....	June.					
<i>Asplenium felix-femina</i> Victoria.....	.....	12/15 in.	.....	.....	<i>Phlox subulata</i> .....	.....	6 in...	Lilac, rose and white.....	April-May.					
<i>Asplenium multifidum</i> .....	.....	12/15 in.	.....	.....	<i>Plumbago capensis</i> .....	Lead-Wort.....	8/12 in.	Deep blue.....	Aug.-Sept.					
					<i>Sedum spectabile brilliant</i> .....	Showy Sedum.....	6 in...	Amaranth red.....	Aug.-Sept.					
					<i>Vinca minor</i> .....	Periwinkle or Trail-ing Myrtle.....	6/8 in.	Violet.....	April to June					
					<i>Viola Prince of Wales</i> .....	Violets hardy.....	6/8 in.	Blue.....	May.					
<b>PERENNIALS THAT GROW UNDER 6 INCHES.</b>														
					<i>Bellis Perennis</i> .....	English Daisy.....	3/4 in...	Pink.....	May.					
					<i>Ceratostigma tomentosum</i> .....	Snow in summer.....	4/6 in...	White.....	June.					
					<i>Sedum acre</i> .....	Golden moss.....	3/4 in...	Bright yellow.....	May.					
					<i>Veronica rupestris alba</i> .....	Rock Speedwell.....	4/6 in...	White.....	May-June.					

## Weber's Hardy Perennials

### ACHILLEA—Milfoil or Yarrow

*A. millefolium roseum* (Rose-flowered Yarrow).—Rosy-lilac, from June to August. Each, 25c; per doz., \$2.50.

*A. ptarmica* "Doule de Neige" (Ball of Snow).—Pure white, double flowers. Each, 25c; per doz., \$2.50.

*A. ptarmica* fl. pl. (The Pearl).—Pure white flowers all summer long. Each, 25c; per doz., \$2.50.

### AGROSTEMMA—Rose Campion

*A. Coronaria* (Mullein Pink).—Bright rose-crimson. Each, 25c; per doz., \$2.50.

### ALYSSUM

*A. Saxatile Compactum* (Basket of Gold).—Showy bright yellow flowers; excellent for rock work. Each, 25c; per doz., \$2.50.

### ANCHUSA—Sea Bugloss

*A. Italica* "Dropmore Variety".—Rich gentian blue. Each, 35c; per doz., \$3.50.

*A. Myosotidiflora*.—A distinct dwarf species, from the Caucasian Mountains, growing only 10 to 12 inches high, producing during April and May sprays of beautiful Forget-me-not-like flowers of a rich hue. Each, 50c.

### ANTHEMIS—Marguerite

*A. Kelwayi*.—Daisy-like golden yellow blossoms all summer. Nice for cutting. Each, 25c; per doz., \$2.50.

### AQUILEGIA—Columbine

*A. California Hybrids*.—Exquisite flowers, yellow and orange shades.

*A. Canadensis*.—Scarlet and yellow native species, one of the brightest.

*A. Chrysanthra* (Golden spurred).—Golden yellow.

*A. Chrysanthra Alba*.—Very pretty white variety.

*A. Coerulea*.—Bright blue and white flowers, long spurred.

*A. Heleneae*.—Strong grower, producing numerous flowers of a lovely shade of blue and white.

*A. Hybrids* (Long Spurred).—Large flowers with long spurs in blue, white, yellow, orange, scarlet and bright rose.

*A. Nivea Grandiflora*.—Beautiful large pure white.

Each, 25c; per doz., \$2.50.

### ARTEMESIA

*A. Abrotanum*.—Dark green, finely cut foliage, with pleasant odor.

*A. Stelleriana* (Old Woman).—Deeply cut silvery foliage. Good for carpet bedding.

*A. Lactiflora* (Hawthorn scented).—Elegantly cut dark-green foliage and terminated by panicles of Hawthorn-scented creamy white Spirea-like light and graceful flowers.

Each, 25c; per doz., \$2.50.

### ASCLEPIAS—Butterfly Weed

*A. Tuberose*.—Very showy brilliant orange colored flowers in July and September. Each, 30c; per doz., \$3.00.

### ASTERS—Michaelmas Daisies

*A. Amethystinus*.—Amethyst Blue, 3 ft.

*A. Feitham Blue*.—Pretty shade of aniline blue, 2½ ft.

*A. Laevis*.—Light heliotrope, 4 ft.

*A. Mrs. F. W. Raynor*.—Reddish violet, 4 ft.

*A. Novae angliae*.—Bright violet purple, 4 ft.

*A. Robert Parker*.—Pale heliotrope, 4 ft.

*A. Tartarieus*.—Bluish violet, late, 6 ft.

*A. White Queen*.—Fine white, 4 ft.

Each, 25c; per doz., \$2.50.

### BELLIS PERENNIS—English Daisy

Double white and pink flowers. Each 20c; per doz., \$2.00.

### BOCCONIA—Plume Poppy

*B. Cordata*.—A noble plant, beautiful in foliage and with creamy white flowers during July and August. Each, 25c; per doz., \$2.50.

### BOLTONIA—False Chamomile

Native hardy plant with large single aster-like flowers. Blooms during the summer and autumn months with hundreds of flowers.

*B. asteroidea*.—White.

*B. latissima*.—Lavender.

Each, 25c; per doz., \$2.50.

### CAMPANULA—Bell Flower

*C. Medium Blue* (Canterbury Bells).—Plants grown from the very best strain of seeds.

*C. Medium Rose* (Canterbury Bells).—Plants grown from the very best strain of seeds.

*C. Medium White*.—Plants grown from the very best strain of seeds.

*C. Calycanthemum Blue* (Cup and Saucer Canterbury Bells).—A very fine clear shade of blue and flowers nice for cut flowers.

*C. Calycanthemum White*.—Similar to the blue variety, only flowers are white.

*C. Pyramidalis* (Chimney Bell Flower).—An attractive plant for herbaceous borders, forming a perfect pyramid, crowned with large, salver-blue flowers.

Each, 25c; per doz., \$2.50.

## Hardy Perennials--Continued

### CARNATION—Hardy

A fine border plant for the hardy garden.  
Grenadine.—Pink.  
Grenadine.—Red.  
Strong plants to bloom this year.  
Each, 25c; per doz., \$2.50.

### CHRYSANTHEMUMS—Aster-flowered Varieties

Adirondack.—A fine bronze.  
Angelo.—A beautiful light pink.  
Capt. R. H. Cook.—Clear deep rose.  
Edina.—Pleasing rose pink.  
Excelsior.—Bright yellow.  
Fernridge.—Splendid single red.  
Indian.—Good sized Indian red.  
Julia Lagravere.—Rich garnet.  
Julian.—Fine yellow.  
Lilian Doty.—Large incurved pink.  
Sofiel d'Or.—Fine golden yellow.  
Wanda.—Large pure white.  
White Doty.—Pure white.  
Each, 20c; per doz., \$2.00; per 100, \$15.00.

### Early Flowering Garden and Old-Fashioned Varieties

Carmelite.—A splendid yellow.  
Idol.—Pleasing shade of salmon pink.  
Lucifer.—Ox-blood red.  
Oconto.—Pure white.  
Old Homestead.—Light pink.  
Bronze (Unnamed).—A fine bronze variety of old-fashioned type.  
Each, 20c; per doz., \$2.00; per 100, \$15.00.

### Button-shaped Pompon

Beth.—Red wine color.  
Iva.—Very small bronze.  
Little Dot.—Early mahogany crimson.  
Model of Perfection.—White.  
Nio. Shell pink.  
Ouray.—Bright reddish bronze.  
Rhoda.—Fine rosy pink.  
White Midget.—Pure white.  
Each, 20c; per doz., \$2.00; per 100, \$15.00.

### CONVALLARIA—Lily of the Valley

The popular little spring flower, for shady places, 4-in. potted plants, each, 35c; per doz., \$3.50. Dutch pipes, per 25, \$1.25; per 100, \$4.00.

### COREOPSIS

*C. lanceolata grandiflora*.—The most popular summer cut flower, golden yellow. Should be in every garden. Each, 25c; per doz., \$2.50.

### NEW DOUBLE FLOWERING COREOPSIS

A new double and semi-double form of the well-known *Coreopsis lanceolata* so well known in the perennial border and for cut flowers. The extra petals add further charm to the flower. Each, 35c; per doz., \$3.50.

### DELPHINIUM—Larkspur

D. Belladonna.—Free bloomer, June to frost. Flowers turquoise blue. A fine summer cut flower plant.

D. Belladonna.—The dark blue form of the popular light blue *Belladonna* with which it is identical in habit of growth, freedom of bloom but with intensely rich, deep blue flowers.

D. Gold Medal Hybrids.—A fine strain of mixed hybrids from England. Very fine. Each, 25c; per doz., \$2.50; per 100, \$15.00.

### DIANTHUS BARBATUS—Sweet William

D. Scarlet Beauty.—A fine scarlet variety.  
D. Maroon (Single).—Almost black.  
D. New Pink.—An excellent pink variety.  
D. Holborn Glory.—A beautiful variety.  
Special Mixed.—A mixture of all colors, just the thing for mass planting along walks, or for mixed borders.

Each, 25c; per doz., \$2.50; per 100, \$15.00.

### DIANTHUS—Hardy Garden Pinks

D. Delicata.—Soft delicate rose pink.  
D. Elsie.—Bright, rose with maroon center.  
D. Homer.—Rosy red with dark center.  
D. Juliette.—White-laced crimson.  
D. White Reserve.—An everblooming white.  
Each, 25c; per doz., \$2.50; per 100, \$15.00.

### DIANTHUS ALLWOODI

#### New Hardy Everblooming Pinks

Harold.—Large double, pure white.  
Jean.—White with violet crimson centre.  
Joyce.—Soft rose pink with amaranth red centre.  
Robert.—Delicate shade of old rose with maroon centre.  
Each, 30c; per doz., \$3.00.

### DICTAMNUS—Gas Plant

D. Fraxinella.—Rose pink flowers.  
D. Fraxinella alba.—Pure white.  
Each, 35c; per doz., \$3.50.

### DIELYTRA or DICENTRA

D. Spectabilis (Bleeding Heart or Seal Flower).—An old time favorite. Each, 60c; per doz., \$7.50.

### DIGITALIS—Foxglove

D. Gloxinaeflora.—A fine strain of finely spotted varieties in colors, white, rose and purple.  
D. Maculata Superba.—An extra choice strain of beautifully spotted sorts.  
Each, 25c; per doz., \$2.50; per 100, \$15.00.

### EUPATORIUM

E. Ageratoides.—A useful border plant of strong free growth with white flowers in August and September.  
Each, 25c; per doz., \$2.50; per 100, \$15.00.

### FERNS—Hardy

Adiantum Pedatum (Hardy Maidenhair).—8 to 12 inches.  
Aspidium Acrostichoides (Wood Fern).—12 inches.  
Aspidium goldiana.—2 to 3 feet tall.  
Aspidium spinosum (Wood Fern).—12 inches high.  
Asplenium Filix Foeminae Victoriae.—12 to 15 inches.  
Asplenium Multifidum.—12 to 15 inches.  
Lastrea Filix-mas (Male Fern).—18 to 24 inches.  
Onoclea Struthiopteris (Ostrich Fern).—24 to 36 inches.  
Osmunda Claytonia (Flowering Fern).—24 inches.  
Osmunda Cinnamomea (Cinnamon Fern).—24 inches.  
Osmunda regalis (Flowering fern).—2 to 3 feet tall.  
Strong pot grown plants, each, 50c; per doz., \$5.00.

### FUNKIA—Plantain Lily

F. Coerulea.—Blue flowers, broad green leaves.  
Each, 35c; per doz., \$3.50.  
F. Subcordata Grandiflora.—Pure white, lily shaped flowers in August.  
Each, 50c; per doz., \$5.00.  
F. Undulata Media picta.—Purple flowers, green and white variegated foliage.  
Each, 35c; per doz., \$3.50.

### GAILLARDIA—Blanket Flower

G. Grandiflora.—One of the showiest of the perennials, excellent cut flowers.  
Each, 25c; per doz., \$2.50; per 100, \$15.00.

### NEW GAILLARDIA

Portola.—A new novelty from California and a most valuable perennial plant. The plant, unlike the usual type, is of strong, vigorous, upright habit of growth, 2½ to 3 ft. high, with heavy, leathery, glaucous foliage. The strong long flower stems hold the massive flowers erect. Individual flowers 3½ to 4 inches in diameter, petals broad, overlapping, of great substance. Color, a brilliant, rich coppery-scarlet, each petal heavily tipped or margined with golden yellow. Valuable as a garden flower or for cutting. Each, 50c; per doz., \$5.00.

### GERANIUM—Crane Bill

G. Sanquineum.—A desirable plant with pretty cut foliage and bright crimson flowers.  
Each, 25c; per doz., \$2.50.

### GRASSES—Hardy Ornamental

For single specimens, beds or groups on the lawn nothing gives a finer effect than these. They are now largely used in prominent positions in many of the public parks, etc.

Arundo Donax.—Will grow from 15 to 20 feet in this climate, must be covered in winter with light manure or old hay, enough to keep frost out. Poles should be cut before covering in the fall. Each, 35c; per doz., \$3.50.

Eulalia Japonica Variata.—A very graceful, tall variety from Japan. Long leaf blades, striped with green, white, pink and yellow. Each, 35c; per doz., \$3.50.

Eulalia Zebra (Zebra Grass).—The long blades of this variety are marked with broad yellow bands across the leaf. Each, 35c; per doz., \$3.50.

Eulalia Gracillima Univittata.—Of compact habit, with a very narrow foliage of bright green color. Each, 35c; per doz., \$3.50.

Elymus Glauces (Blue Lyme Grass).—A handsome grass with narrow glaucous silvery foliage, well adapted for the border or edge of beds containing taller sorts. Grows about three feet high. Each, 35c; per doz., \$3.50.

Erianthus Ravennae.—Grows 8 to 12 feet high. It resembles the Pampas Grass, but blooms more abundantly. Each, 50c; per doz., \$5.00.

Phalaris Arundinacea (Variegated Rikhon Grass or Gardener's Grass).—Large variegated foliage, an excellent grass for bordering large beds. Each, 25c; per doz., \$2.50.

### GYPSOPHILA—Baby's Breath

G. Paniculata.—Minute white flowers in gauze-like sprays, exquisite in combination with other flowers when used as cut flowers. Each, 25c; per doz., \$2.50.

### HELENIUM—Sneeze Wort

H. Autumnale Superbum.—Golden yellow flowers in late summer. Each, 25c; per doz., \$2.50.

### HELIANTHUS—Hardy Sunflower

H. Orgyalis.—Medium sized yellow flowers in September.

H. Soliel d'Or.—Double golden yellow flowers in August and September.  
Each, 25c; per doz., \$2.50.

### HEMEROCALLIS—Yellow Day Lily

H. Aurantiaca Major.—Rich Indian yellow with flowers in June.

H. Dumortieri.—Rich cadmium yellow, huds and reverse of petals bronze yellow. Very dwarf. Blooms in June.

H. Kwanso fl. pl.—Double orange yellow flowers in July.  
Each, 25c; per doz., \$2.50.

### HESPERIS—Sweet Rocket

H. Matronalis.—Deliciously sweet scented flowers for the garden and for cut flowers. Each, 30c; per doz., \$3.00.

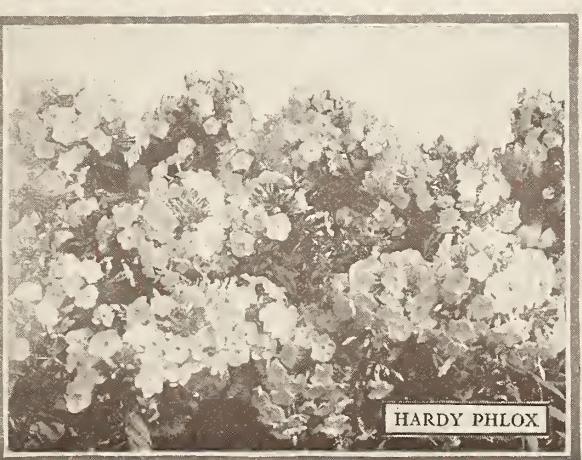
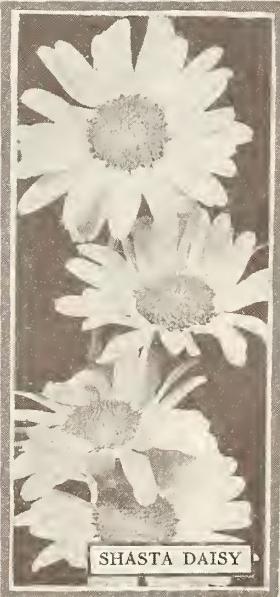
### HIBISCUS—Mallow

H. Crimson Eye.—Creamy white flowers with large crimson centers.

H. Mallow Marvels.—A robust type of upright habit, with abundance of flowers of enormous size in all the richest shades of crimson, pink and white. Each, 25c; per doz., \$2.50; per 100, \$18.00.



# Hardy Perennials



## Hardy Perennials—Continued

### HOLLYHOCKS

We have a popular list of these flowers grown in pots and will bloom this year. Double varieties in maroon, red, white and yellow. Also in the beautiful shade of Newport Pink. Each, 25c; per doz., \$2.50; per 100, \$18.00.

### IBERIS—Perennial Candytuft

I. *Gibraltarica*.—Pinkish white flowers. Each, 25c; per doz., \$2.50.

### IRIS—Germanica—Fleur de Lis

The German Iris is one of the most desirable early spring flowering plants. The flowers are of large size and exquisite colors. No garden should be without a collection of these popular flowers. Prices unless otherwise noted: Each, 20c; per doz., \$2.00; per 100, \$15.00.

### IRIS

*Albert Victor*.—Standards soft blue, falls lavender.

*Blue Boy*.—A beautiful lavender.

*Celeste*.—Delicate light lavender.

*Crimson King*.—Rich claret purple.

*Dr. Bernice*.—Standards coppery bronze, falls velvety crimson.

*Edith*.—Standards light plumbago blue.

*Eldorado*.—Standards bronze yellow, falls bronze purple.

*Flavescens*.—Delicate soft yellow.

*Florentina alba*.—Free-flowering white.

*Honorabilis*.—Golden yellow and crimson brown.

*Ingeborg*.—Dwarf pure white. Early.

*Isoline*.—Standards lilac pink, falls purplish old rose.

*Jean d'Arc*.—Clear lilac and white.

*Jordaina*.—Light mauve.

*Juanitata*.—Large clear blue. Very tall.

*Khedive*.—Beautiful soft lavender.

*Lorely*.—Standards light yellow, falls marine blue.

*Mad. Chereau*.—White frilled violet blue.

*Monsignor*.—Standards blush lavender, falls violet with white pencilings at throat.

*Mrs. H. Darwin*.—White, base veined violet. Early.

*Oriflame*.—Standards light blue, falls violet purple.

*Pallida Dalmatica*.—Fine large lavender.

*Pallida speciosa*.—Large purple. Tall.

*Peacock's Eye*.—As the name indicates.

*Princess Victoria*.—Deeper yellow than Lorely.

*Queen of the May*.—Lilac pink. Large.

*Rhine Nixe*.—Standards white, very large, falls rich violet purple, narrow white edge.

*Sapho*.—Standards violet blue, falls reddish purple.

*Sherwin Wright*.—Beautiful golden yellow, free bloomer and flowers stand well above the foliage.

No markings or shadings. Clear.

Each, 45c; per doz., \$4.50.

*Stormcloud*.—Standards slaty blue and bronze. Falls purple.

*Violacea grandiflora*.—Large rich violet blue. Late.

*Walhalla*.—Standards light violet, falls deep purple. Early.

### LATHYRUS—Perennial Pea

L. *Latifolius*.—Hardy climbing pea. We have these in pink and white. Each 30c, per doz., \$2.50.

### LAVANDULA—Lavender

L. *Vera*.—This is the true sweet lavender; grows about eighteen inches high. Delightfully fragrant blue flowers in July and August. Each, 25c; per doz., \$2.50.

### LILIUM—Lily

Lilies do best in the hardy border where they get the benefit of the shade from the surrounding plants.

L. *Candidum*.—The old-fashioned pure white garden lily. One of the hardiest. 5 and 6-inch pots, each, 40c; per doz., \$4.00.

L. *Auratum*.—Flowers very large, delicate ivory white, thickly dotted with rich chocolate crimson spots. A bright golden band runs through the center of each petal. The finest of all lilies. 6-inch pots, each, 50c; per doz., \$5.00.

L. *Rubrum*.—White, heavily spotted with rich crimson spots. 6-inch pots, each, 50c; per doz., \$5.00.

### LUPINUS—Lupine

L. *Polyphyllus*.—An effective plant, producing large spikes of clear blue flowers during the latter part of May and early June. Grows about 3 feet high.

Each, 50c; per doz., \$5.00.

### LYCHNIS—Campion

The Lychnis are of easy culture, thriving in any soil; their bright colors have brought them in high favor with lovers of hardy plants.

L. *Chalcedonica* (*Jerusalem Cross*).—Brilliant orange-scarlet flowers all summer; 2 to 3 feet high.

L. *Haageana*.—Brilliant orange-scarlet flowers in May and June. 12 inches.

L. *Viscaria*.—Forms a dense tuft of evergreen foliage; flower spikes of double, deep red, fragrant flowers in June. 1 foot.

Each, 25c; per doz., \$2.50.

### PACHYSANDRA—Japanese Spurge

P. *Terminalis*.—A trailing plant; glossy green foliage; spikes of flowers in May and June. A cover plant either in sun or shade.

Each, 25c; per doz., \$2.50; per 100, \$15.00.

### PAEONIES—Herbaceous

There is no flower that gives more pleasure to the grower than the Paeonia. It is probably the most showy spring flowering plant in our entire list of hardy plants. Easy to grow, requiring very little care and attention, excepting fertilization annually of some well-rotted manure. Every garden should have a goodly supply of this valuable flower. All plants will be strong divisions with from three to five eyes.

### EARLY WHITE.

*Duchess De Nemours*.—Early pure white with sulphur white collar. Each, 45c; per doz., \$4.50.

*Festiva Maxima*.—Early pure white with crimson flecks. Each, 45c; per doz., \$4.50.

*Mad. De Verneville*.—Very early large white; fragrant. Each, 50c; per doz., \$5.00.

### LATE WHITE.

*Charlemagne*.—Late lilac white with blush center, fragrant. Each, 50c; per doz., \$5.00.

*Fragnans*.—Very double large white. Each, 35c; per doz., \$3.50.

*LaFulip*.—Late large white, outer petals striped crimson. Each, 50c; per doz., \$5.00.

### EARLY PINK.

*Edulus Superba*.—Very early, bright deep rose pink, fragrant. Each, 50c; per doz., \$5.00.

### LATE PINKS.

*Delicatissima*.—Mid-season delicate shell pink. Each, 65c; per doz., \$6.50.

*Duchess d'Orleans*.—Dark pink guards, center soft pink with salmon tint. Each, 40c; per doz., \$4.00.

*Gloria Mundi*.—Midseason, very large flesh pink. Each, 65c; per doz., \$6.50.

*L'Eclantante*.—Mid-season tyrian rose, very large flowers. Each, 65c; per doz., \$6.50.

### EARLY REDS.

*Officinalis Rubra*.—Early bright crimson. Each, 90c.

### MID-SEASON RED.

*Francois Ortegat*.—Very double crimson red. Each, 65c; per doz., \$6.50.

*General MacMahon*.—Mid-season brilliant red. Each, 65c; per doz., \$6.50.

*Louis Van Houtte*.—Mid-season dark crimson. Each, 65c; per doz., \$6.50.

### LATE RED.

*Delachi*.—Late violet crimson. Each, 65c; per doz., \$6.50.

### PAPAVER—Poppy

*Orientalis* Pink.—Mrs. Perry. Each, 45c; per doz., \$4.50.

*Orientalis Red* (Oriflame).—Each, 35c; per doz., \$3.50.

*Orientalis Mixed*.—Each, 25c; per doz. \$2.50.

### PENSTEMON

P. *Barbatus* (*Chelone*).—Brilliant scarlet flowers in June and August. Each, 25c; per doz., \$2.50.

P. *South Park Gem*.—A new variety, being an improvement on *Barbatus Torreyi*. Flowers of this variety are much closer together and showerier on the spikes. The pleasing shade of deep coral pink flowers are produced freely from June until frost. The plant is more compact in growth and at maturity is about thirty inches high. We have a limited stock of these plants for Spring 1923. This variety should be planted in every garden. Each, 30c; per doz., \$3.00.

### PHLOX

*Albion* (Medium).—Very large panicles of pure white flowers with faint aniline red eye.

Anton Buchner (Dwarf).—Large flowered white.

Bacchante.—Tyrian rose, with crimson carmine eye.

Bridesmaid.—Pure white, with large crimson carmine eye.

Champs Elysee.—A bright rosy magenta, very effective.

Crepuscule.—White, with rosy purple eye.

Elizabeth Campbell (Dwarf).—Very bright, salmon pink, with lighter shades and dark crimson eye.

Europa.—A white variety with decided crimson carmine eye, flowers and trusses very large.

Grideur.—Soft mauve rose, suffused and overlaid with a lively shade of cerise.

Henry Murger (Tall).—A beautiful variety, white, crimson carmine center.

Lothair.—Bright crimson.

La Vague.—Pure mauve, with aniline red eye.

Louis Abbema.—Very large dwarf, pure white.

Mrs. Jenkins (Tall).—The best fall early white for massing.

Mme. Paul Dutrie (Tall).—Delicate light rose. Flowers very large.

Panthéon (Tall).—Bright carmine rose.

Professor Virchow (Medium).—Bright carmine, overlaid with orange scarlet.

Riverton Jewell.—Lively shade of mauve rose with carmine red eye, dwarf.

Rynstrom.—An improvement on the variety Pantheon. Same color.

R. P. Struthers (Tall).—Carmine with claret red eye.

Rosenberg.—Very large, reddish violet with blood-red eye.

Sunshine (Dwarf).—Large, aniline red, with crimson red eye and light halo.

Von Lassburg (Medium).—The purest white, flowers larger than any other white.

Mrs. Langier.—Fine dark red.

Each 25c; per doz. \$2.50; per 100, \$15.00.

### PHLOX SUFFRUTICOSA

#### Early Flowering Hardy Phlox.

Miss Lingard.—A very fine white variety, begins to flower after the middle of June and continues throughout the season. Largely used for cut flowers. Each, 25c; per doz., \$2.50; per 100, \$15.00.

### PHLOX SUBULATA—Moss or Mountain Pink

A pretty creeping type, with moss-like evergreen foliage, which in early spring is hidden beneath a mass of bloom. One of the very best plants in our collection for the rockery, and for covering graves or for carpeting the ground. Grows about six inches high.

P. s. rosea.—Bright rose.

Each, 25c; per doz., \$2.50; per 100, \$15.00.

### PLATYCODON—Balloon Flower or Japanese Bell Flower

P. *Grandiflorum*.—Deep blue, cupped, star-shaped flowers.

P. *Grandiflorum alba*.—Pure white star-shaped flowers.

Each, 25c; per doz., \$2.50.

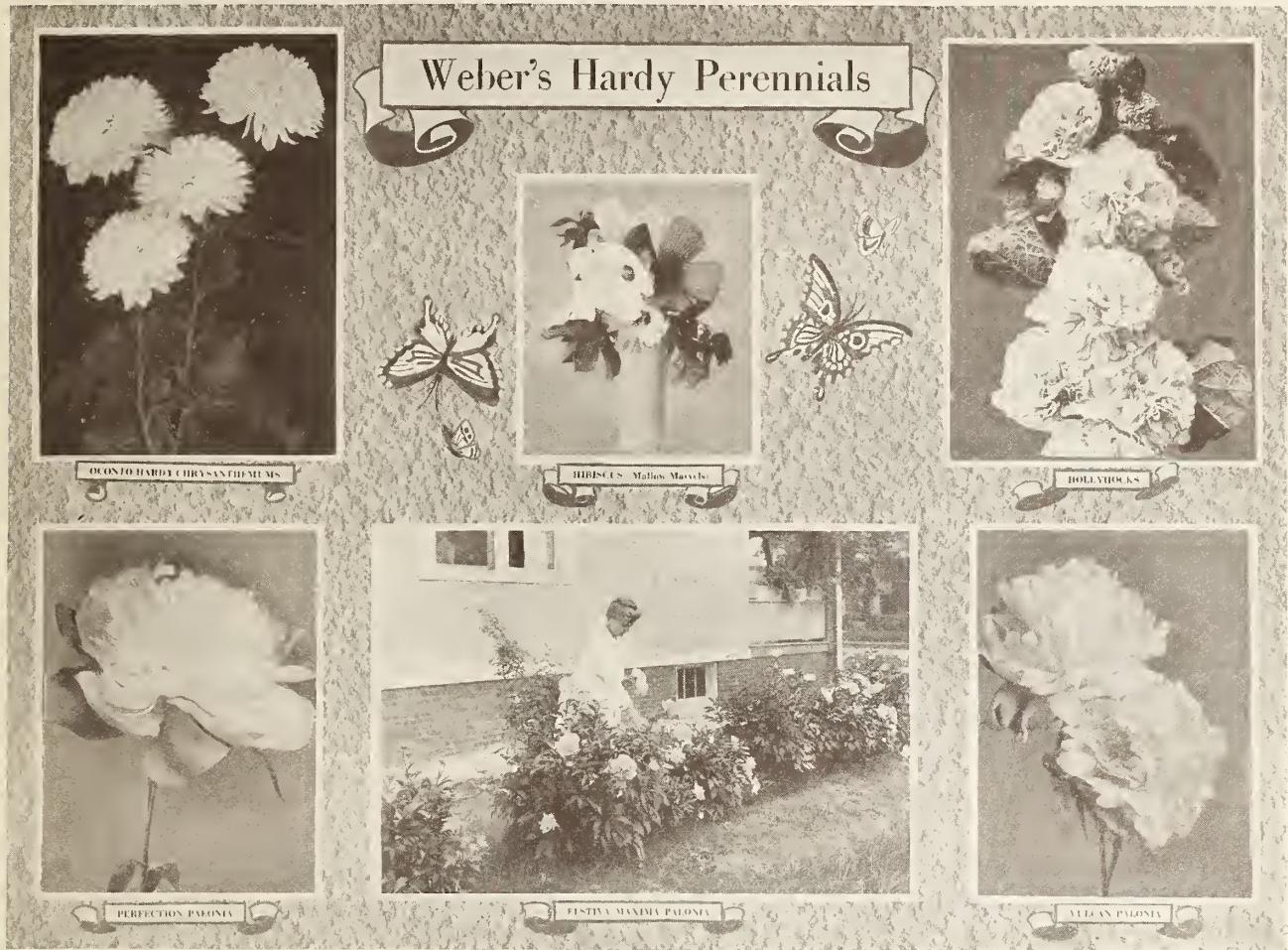
### PLUMBAGO—Lead Wort

P. *Larpentea*.—Of dwarf, spreading habit. Useful for an edging plant or for rockery, covered with beautiful deep blue flowers during the summer and fall months. Each, 25c; per doz., \$2.50.

### PYRETHRUM

P. *Grandiflorum roseum*.—Mixed colors.

P. *Hybridum fl. pl.*.—In colors from deep red through the various shades of rose to pure white. Each, 30c; per doz., \$3.00.



## Hardy Perennials--Continued

### RANUNCULUS—Crow Foot

R. *Acris fl. pl.*—A double flowered form of our common buttercup. Blooms from May to June. Each, 25c; per doz., \$2.50.

### RUDBECKIA—Cone Flower

R. *Lacinata* (Golden Glow).—Flowers produced in enormous quantities on long stems and resemble golden yellow cactus Dahlias. Each, 25c; per doz., \$2.50.<sup>1</sup>

R. *Purpurea* (Giant Purple).—Flowers a peculiar reddish purple with a cone shaped center of brown. Blooms from July to October. Each, 30c; per doz., \$3.00.

### SALVIA—Meadow Sage

S. *Azurea*.—A Rocky Mountain species, growing about two feet high. Produces a great number of sky-blue flowers in August and September. Each, 25c; per doz., \$2.50; per 100, \$15.00.

### SEDMUM—Stone Crop

The dwarf of creeping varieties, are suitable for rock work, covering graves, dry, sunny banks and carpet bedding.

S. *Acre* (Golden Moss).—Creeping, foliage and flowers bright yellow. Each, 25c; per doz., \$2.50.

S. *Spectabilis Brilliant*.—A rich colored form of the preceding, being a bright amaranth red. Each, 30c; per doz., \$3.00.

### STATICE—Great Sea Lavender

S. *Latifolia*.—A most valuable plant either for the border or rockery, with tufts of leathery leaves and immense candelabra-like heads. Purplish minute flowers during July and August. Each, 25c; per doz., \$2.50.

### STOKESIA

S. *Cyanea*.—One of the prettiest and most distinct hardy plants in our collection. It produces showy, aster-like deep lavender blue flowers from early in June until cut down by frost. Each, 25c; per doz., \$2.50.

### THALICTRUM—Meadow Rue

T. *Aquilegialifolium Atropurpureum*.—Elegant, graceful foliage and masses of rosy purple flowers in May to July.

T. *Dipterocarpum*.—A graceful border plant about four feet high, with pretty, fine-cut foliage, producing lemon yellow flowers in August and September.

Each, 30c; per doz., \$3.00.

### TRITOMA—Flame Flower, or Torch Lily

P. *Pfitzerii*.—A grand improvement on Tritoma *Uvaria Grandiflora*. The spikes, which are produced with considerably more freedom than in the old variety, are of gigantic size, frequently four and a half feet high, and with heads of bloom over twelve inches long, of a rich orange scarlet, shading to salmon rose on the edge. Each, 30c; per doz., \$3.00.

### VERONICA—Speedwell

Most desirable hardy plants, the fall growing sorts being admirably adapted to the border while the dwarf varieties are excellent rock plants.

V. *Amethystina*.—Amethyst blue, flowers in June and July.

V. *Incana*.—Bright, silvery foliage, with spikes of amethyst blue flowers.

V. *Longiflora Subsessilis*.—Should be planted in the spring, begins to bloom in mid-July and continues to mid-August. Flowers deep blue. Should be mulched in winter and watered at times during dry weather.

V. *Spicata*.—A fine border plant, producing long spikes of white flowers.

V. *Spicata Rosea*.—A fine border plant, producing long spikes of rose colored flowers.

Each, 30c; per doz., \$3.00.

### VINCA—Periwinkle, or Trailing Myrtle

V. *Minor*.—An excellent dwarf evergreen trailing plant that is used extensively for carpeting the ground under shrubs and trees or on graves, where it is too shady for other plants to thrive. Each, 15c; per doz., \$1.50; per 100, \$10.00.

### VIOLAS—Violets

V. *Prince of Wales (English)*.—Hardy and sweet scented. Each, 20c; per doz., \$2.00.

### YUCCA—Adam's Needle

Y. *Filamentosa*.—Among hardy ornamental foliage and flowering plants this can be classed at the head of the list. Its broad sword-like foliage and tall branched spikes of large flagrant, drooping, creamy white flowers make it an effective plant for all positions. Each, 40c; per doz., \$4.00.



# GREENHOUSE

# PLANTS



## MARANTA

Beautiful variegated foliage plants, suitable for the warm conservatory.

*M. Rosa Liniata*.—Rich deep-green leaves beautifully variegated with many narrow lines of a soft salmon-rose. 4-inch pots, \$1.50 each.

*M. Vanden Heekei*.—Rich dark green leaves beautifully variegated with silvery-white. 4-inch pots, \$1.50 each.

## MARIGOLD

Both the African and French sorts are among the most popular annuals for hedging and for cut flowers.

*Golden Ball* (French).—Pure golden yellow, a fine hedding plant.

*Lemon Ball* (French).—Light lemon yellow. Each, 15c, 20c, 25, according to size pots.

## MESEMBRYANTHEMUM—California Pink

Dwarf trailing annual plants. Flowers pink, prized for its singularly icy foliage.

Each, 15c; per doz., \$1.50.

## MOONFLOWER

*Mexican*.—The fastest growing climbing annual. Each, 20c; per doz., \$2.00.

## PELARGONIUMS—Lady Washington Geraniums

Easter greeting.

Each, 25c, 35c, 50c.

## PHILODENDRON, or MONSTERA

*Giganteum*.—Of strong climbing habit, with large deep green foliage, a splendid wall plant for a warm conservatory.

Each, 15c; per doz., \$1.50.

## PANSY—Mammoth Strain

We will have ten thousand to offer this Spring. Per doz., 75c; per 100, \$5.00.

## PALMS

*Kentia Belmoreana*.—Of dwarfer habit than *Fosteriana*, but with more spreading leaves. The *Kentias* are the hardiest house plants. They are of slow growth and are less affected by dust and dry atmosphere.

*Kentia Fosteriana*.—Of taller habit than the *Belmoreana*, somewhat heavier foliage.

*Phoenix Roebeleni*.—Most graceful of the Phoenix and a palm which has become one of the most popular for room decoration. Graceful recuring leaves, with narrow dark green pinnae give it a lightness and airiness not surpassed.

According to size, 75c up.

## PANDANUS

*Pandanus Veitchii* (Screw Pine).—One of the best and most attractive decorative plants for the house. The leaves are light green, beautifully marked with stripes of white and gracefully curved. According to size: Each, \$1.00 to \$5.00.

## PASSIFLORA

*Pfordti*.—The well-known Passion vine of Mothers gardens, also useful in Conservatories as a vine. 4-inch pots, 75c each.

## PENNISETUM—Fountain Grass

Tender ornamental grasses, valuable either as individual specimens in the garden or for massing. For border plants for Canna beds nothing equals them.

*Pennisetum cooperianum*.—Pretty bronze foliage and grows three to four feet tall. Fine for edging canna beds.

3 inch pots, each, 25c; per dozen, \$2.75.

*Pennisetum longistylum*.—Extremely graceful greenish plumes; excellent for hedging purposes. 3 inch pots, 15c each, \$1.50 per dozen.

## PETUNIA

### Double Fringed Mixed.

4 inch pots, 25c each, \$2.50 per dozen.

### Single Giant Fringed Mixed.

4 inch pots, 25c each, \$2.50 per dozen.

### Rosy Morn.—Soft rose pink.

Each, 15c; doz., \$1.50; per 100, \$10.00.

## PLUMBAGO

### Capensis.—Light lavender blue.

Each, 15c; per doz., \$1.50.

## SALVIA—Scarlet Sage

*Zurich*.—A splendid dwarf variety, growing about two feet high, and is especially valuable on account of being the earliest to bloom, flowering ten days in advance of any other sort.

4-inch pots, each, 20c; per doz., \$2.00; per 100, \$15.00.

3-inch pots, each, 15c; per doz., \$1.50; per 100, \$10.00.

## SANSEVIERA

*Zeylanica*.—An elegant variegated plant, especially adapted for house decoration, the thick, leathery leaves standing the heat and dust of the house with impunity.

According to size, 75c to \$1.50 each.

*Zeylanica Laurenti*.—This plant has a hand of creamy-yellow, varying from  $\frac{1}{2}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch or more in width on each edge of the leaves, which adds greatly to its decorative effect.

4-inch pots, \$1.25.

## SANTOLINA—Lavender Cotton

*S. Incana*.—A dwarf evergreen perennial with attractive, silvery-white foliage; useful as a rock or border plant, and largely used for carpet bedding. Each, 20c; per doz., \$2.00; per 100, \$12.00.

## TRADESCANTIA

*Wandering Jew*.—Splendid plants for basket and window boxes. Each, 10c and 15c.

## VINCA—Vines

*Major Variegata*.—A popular plant for vases, baskets and window boxes, trailing vines.

According to size, 20c to 25c each; doz., \$2.00 to \$2.50.

## VINCA—Periwinkle

A splendid plant for hedging or for borders, grows 18 to 24 inches high. Always clean and blooms continuously throughout the summer. Flowers single.

*V. Alba*.—White.

*V. Aurea*.—Rose.

*V. Aurea Reticulata*.—White with red eye.

Each, 80c; per doz., 80c; per 100, \$5.00.

## VERBENA

We have a nice collection of assorted colors. Each, 10c; per doz., \$1.00; per 100, \$6.00.

## AQUATIC PLANTS FOR AQUARIUMS

Fish will not thrive unless some plants are growing to supply oxygen.

## ANACHARIS

*A. Canadensis Gigantea* (Giant Water Weed). A beautiful submerged plant with dark green ovate leaves and light stems. 25c each.

## CYPERUS—Umbrella Plant

*Alternifolius*.—A splendid aquatic plant. According to size, each, 25c to 50c.

## EICHORNIA—Water Hyacinths

*Crassipes Major*.—A very free-growing and showy floating aquatic, bearing flowers of delicate lilac rose in trusses like a hyacinth. Does splendidly out doors in summer. Each, 15c; per doz., \$1.50.

## MYRIOPHYLLUM—Parrot's Feather

*Proserpinacoides*.—Long, trailing stems, clothed with whorls of the most exquisite foliage, as delicate as the cypress vine. An aquatic plant.

Each, 10c; per doz., \$1.00.

## SAGITTARIA

*S. Sinensis* (Giant Sagittaria).—Long strap-like leaves, dark green. 25c each.

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Begonia.....	46	English Ivy.....	46	Locust.....	30	Quince.....	10	Wandering Jew.....	47		
Bell Flower.....	41	Epiphyllum.....	46	Lonicera.....	28-32	R		Water Hyacinth.....	47		
Bellis Perennis.....	41	Eulalia.....	42	Lupine.....	44	Ranunculus.....	45	Weeping Trees.....	22		
Benzoin.....	24	Euonymus.....	26-32	Lupinus.....	44	Raspberry.....	12	Weigelia.....	31		
Berberis.....	24	Eupatorium.....	42	Lychinis.....	44	Red Bud.....	18	White Fringe.....	18		
Betula.....	18-22	Exochorda.....	26	Lycium.....	32	Rhamnus.....	30	White Kerria.....	30		
Bignonia.....	32	F		Magnolia.....	20	Rhodotypos.....	30	Willow.....	20-22		
Biota.....	34	False Chamomile.....	41	Mahonia.....	32	Rhubarb.....	12	Winterberry.....	28		
Birch.....	18-22	False Indigo.....	24	Maiden Hair Tree.....	18	Rhus.....	30	Wisteria.....	32		
Bitter Sweet.....	32	Ferns, Hardy.....	42	Malus.....	20	Ribes.....	30	Witch Hazel.....	28		
Blackberry.....	10	Ferns, Tender.....	46	Mallow.....	42	Robenia.....	30	Y			
Bladder Senna.....	26	Festuca.....	42	Maple.....	18-22	Rose Campion.....	41	Yarrow.....	41		
Blanket Flower.....	42	Flax.....	46	Maranta.....	46	Rose of Sharon.....	28	Yew.....	34		
Bleeding Heart.....	42	Filberts.....	26	Marigold.....	47	Rubber Plant.....	46	Yucca.....	45		
Blue Fescue.....	42	Fire Bush.....	26	Marguerite.....	41	Rubus.....	30	Z			
Blue Spirea.....	26	Flame Flower.....	45	Matrimony Vine.....	32	Rudbeckia.....	45	Zebra Grass.....	42		



